

R4

USAID/PERU

Results Review and
Resource Request (R4)

13 MARCH 2000

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Cover Memo

DATE: March 13, 2000

TO: Mr. Carl H. Leonard
Acting Assistant Administrator
A-AA/LAC

FROM: Thomas L. Geiger / signed /
Mission Director

SUBJECT: Results Review and Resource Request (R4)

Attached is USAID/Peru's Results Review and Resource Request (R4) presentation for FY 2002, which is fully supportive of vital U.S. national interests in Peru. The R4 describes Peru's current development situation, provides the latest information on the Mission's overall performance, and outlines prospective performance through FY 2002. We appreciate the outstanding support we are receiving from the Bureau in meeting our resource needs.

The Mission is making demonstrable progress in promoting human rights and a more participatory democracy, increasing its alternative development program efforts as part of a highly successful U.S. and Peruvian counternarcotics strategy to reduce the amount of illegal drugs entering the U.S. from Peru, promoting economic development to alleviate poverty, improving health (including meeting the need for family planning), enhancing Peru's sustainable use of natural resources, carrying out special initiatives in Peru-Ecuador border development to consolidate the peace, and expanding opportunities in girls education.

The promotion of democracy and human rights continues to be the most important U.S. Strategic Goal for Peru, and our assistance is recognized as an important U.S. foreign policy instrument for achieving it. Toward this end, the Mission recommended that \$5 million in ESF funding be included in the Embassy's Mission Performance Plan (MPP) the last two years and in the Bureau's Budget Submissions for FY 2000 and FY 2001. This ESF funding would strengthen local government outside the coca growing areas and help promote justice sector reforms in expectation that the post-April 2000 political environment will present opportunities in these areas. The Mission plans to make available \$3 million in DA resources to carry out its democracy program during FY 2000 and a similar amount during the next two years. For the reasons mentioned above, we ask that ESF request levels of \$2 million in FY 2001 and FY 2002 be increased to \$5 million in order to have a greater impact on promoting democracy in these areas.

Given Peru's economic situation, it appears that levels of poverty and extreme poverty in 1999 were the same as those in 1997 or may have increased. Had it not been for the P.L. 480 Title II program, the overall impact on the poor could have been even worse. Thus, the Mission intends to reassess the phaseout plan and attempt to negotiate with BHR/FFP a more gradual reduction

of Title II resources over the next two years rather than currently planned reductions. I appreciate the Bureau's support in the latest budget guidance for the R4 which recommends Title II program resource levels of \$40 million in FY 2001 and \$35 million in FY 2002.

We continue to be very concerned about USAID workforce security and have taken measures to provide a safer workplace, while continuing our search for an interim office building that adequately addresses security needs until USAID's new office building (NOB) is ready. We have reached agreement with the Department of State on the design and construction schedule of USAID's NOB, which is now scheduled for occupancy for May 2002. As you may know, the Department of State has recently made available \$1.8 million to add an unfinished basement to the NOB. The Foreign Building Office (FBO) is now making appropriate changes to the plans and documents related to contracting for design and construction of the NOB. We appreciate your continued support for our move into the NOB.

Last year's R4 assumed Colombia would phase out and Ecuador would remain as a small program. Since then, Colombia has emerged as one of the largest programs in the Agency and it appears Ecuador will also be a growing program over the next few years. Given these changes, we will need to very carefully monitor the level of resources required to provide these regional services. Toward this end, I recommend that an annual conference be held with participation by Senior Management in the LAC Bureau and all involved Missions to review the situation.

The Mission continues to be committed to achieve its results through team-based management, which represents a significant change from the traditional hierarchical model. This new structure consists of multi-disciplinary strategic objective and support teams that have requisite skills, authorities, and resources. It should be particularly helpful in enhancing the Mission's effectiveness and efficiency in meeting both Peru's needs and increasing support to Colombia and Ecuador.

Finally, we will be developing a new Strategic Plan following the April 2000 elections. Until then our current strategic framework will remain the same, with the exception of the Border Integration Special Objective "Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas" (see Supplemental Annex), which you recently approved. Also, under our Special Objective for Girls Education, we are adding a new indicator to better measure improvements in the quality of girls education and deleting the indicator on establishment of a national network, because it has been achieved.

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Glossary

AA	Assistant Administrator
ADEX	<i>Asociación de Exportadores</i> (Exporters Association)
ADP	Alternative Development Program
ADRA/OFASA	<i>Agencia Adventista de Desarrollo y Recursos Asistenciales</i> (Adventist Agency for Assistance and Development of Resources)
ADS	Automated Directive System
AIDSESP	Support to the Electoral and Civil Registry of Indigenous Communities
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMPE	<i>Asociación de Municipalidades del Peru</i> (National Association of Municipalities)
AMRESAM	<i>Asociación de Municipalidades Regionales de San Martin</i> (Regional Association of Municipalities of San Martin)
APECO	<i>Asociación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza</i> (Peruvian Association for Conservation of Nature)
APENAC	<i>Asociación Peruana de Negociación, Arbitraje y Conciliación</i> (Peruvian Business, Arbitration and Conciliation Association)
APOYO	National Survey on Citizen's Participation in Democratic Processes
APROPO	<i>Apoyo a Programas de Población</i>
B	Baseline
BBS	Bureau Budget Submission
BCG	Tuberculosis
BHR	Bureau for Humanitarian Response
BIOFOR	Biodiversity and Fragile Ecosystems Conservation and Management
CAF	<i>Corporación Andina de Fomento</i> (Andean Development Cooperation)
CALANDRIA	<i>Asociación de Comunicadores Sociales</i> (Association of Social Communicators)
CAR	Regional Environmental Commission
CARE	<i>Cooperación Americana de Remesas al Exterior</i> (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere)
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCC	Coverage with Quality
CCI	Climate Change Initiative
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CECAPSA	<i>Centro de Capacitación de Promotores de Salud</i> (Training Center for Primary Health Care Promoters)
CEDAP	<i>Centro de Desarrollo Agropecuario</i>
CEDEP	<i>Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo y la Participación</i> (Development and Participation Study Center)

CEDRO	<i>Centro de Información y Educación para la Prevención del Abuso de Drogas</i> (Center of Information, Education and Prevention on Drug Abuse)
CEO	Central Environmental Office
CESIP	<i>Centro de Estudios Sociales y Comunicaciones</i> (Center of Social Studies and Communications)
CG	Consultative Group
CG	Controller General
CIAS	<i>Comisión Inter-Ministerial de Asuntos Sociales</i> (Inter-Ministerial Commission on Social Affairs)
CIDE	<i>Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo de la Educación</i>
CIF	Capital Investment Fund
CNC	Counternarcotics Center
CNDDHH	<i>Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos</i> (National Human Rights Coordinator)
CNM	<i>Consejo Nacional de la Magistratura</i> (National Judiciary Council)
CONAM	<i>Consejo Nacional del Medio Ambiente</i> (National Environmental Council)
CONFIEP	<i>Confederación Nacional de Instituciones Empresariales Privadas</i> (Confederation of Private Business Institutions)
CONTRADROGAS	<i>Comisión de Lucha Contra el Consumo de Drogas</i> (National Commission Against Drug Consumption)
COP	Conference of the Parties
COPEME	<i>Consortio de Organizaciones que apoyan a la Micro y Pequeña Empresa</i> (Consortium of Organizations that Support Small and Microenterprises)
COPRI	<i>Comisión de Privatización</i> (Privatization Commission)
CORAH	Control y Reducción de la Coca en el Alto Huallaga
CP	Congressional Presentation
CPC	Clean Production Center
CPC	Criminals Procedure Code
CRA	Comparative Risk Assessment
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CS	Cooperating Sponsors
CSD	Child Survival and Diseases
CY	Current Year
CYP	Couple-years of Protection
DA	Development Assistance
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DIGESA	Directorate for Environmental Health (<i>Dirección General de Salud Ambiental</i>)
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
EAs	Environment Assessments
EBADECA	<i>Educación Básica para el Desarrollo Comunal Aymara</i> (Basic Education for Aymara Communal Development)

EDPYMES	<i>Entidades de Desarrollo para la Pequeña Microempresa</i> (Development Entities for Small and Microenterprise)
EH	Environmental Health
EIA	Enterprise of Americas Initiative
ENR	Environmental and National Resources
EPI	Expanded Program of Immunization
ESF	Economic Support Fund
ETIS	<i>Equipo Técnico para la Inversión Social</i> (Poverty Reduction Planning and Monitoring Unit)
EU	European Union
FADEMAD	<i>Federación Agraria Departamental de Madre de Dios</i> (Madre de Dios Departamental Agrarian Federation)
FBO	Foreign Building Overseas
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GESTA	Technical and Environmental Study Groups (<i>Grupo de Estudio Técnico y Ambiental</i>)
GOP	Government of Peru
G/PHN	Global/Population Health Nutrition Office
GRADE	<i>Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo</i> (Analysis for Development Group)
GWE	Girls' and Women's Education
HIV	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank
ICASS	International Cooperative Administrative Support Services
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IDA	Human Rights Training of National Police and Citizenry
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDL	<i>Instituto de Defensa Legal</i> (Legal Defense Institute)
IDS	Instituto de Diálogo y Propuestas
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IEP	<i>Instituto de Estudios Peruanos</i> (Institute of Peruvian Studies)
IG/SEC	Inspector General/Office of Security
IIAP	<i>Instituto de Investigación de la Amazonía Peruana</i> (Peruvian Amazon Research Institute)
IGV	<i>Impuesto General a las Ventas</i> (General Sales Tax)
IICA	Interamerican Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture
ILMC	International Lead Management Center
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INADE	<i>Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo</i> (National Development Institute)
INC	International Narcotics Control
INDECOPI	<i>Instituto Nacional de Defensa y Protección del Consumidor y la Propiedad Intelectual</i> (Consumer Protection and Intellectual Property Rights Agency)

INEI	<i>Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática</i> (National Institute of Statistics and Data Processing)
INL	International Narcotics and Law Enforcement
INRENA	<i>Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales</i> (National Institute for Natural Resources)
IPEDEHP	<i>Instituto Peruano de Educación en Derechos Humanos y la Paz</i> (Peruvian Education Institute in Human Rights and Peace)
IPRECON	<i>Instituto Peruano de Resolución de Conflictos, Negociación y Mediación</i> (Peruvian Institute of Conflict, Negotiation and Mediation Solutions)
IR	Intermediate Result
IRM	Information Resources Management
ISN	<i>Instituto de Salud del Niño</i> (Child Health Institute)
ISO	International Standard Organization
JICA	Japan's International Cooperation Agency
JNE	<i>Jurado Nacional de Elecciones</i> (National Election Board)
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean Bureau
LGDP	Local Government Development Project
LOA	Life of Activity
LSGA	Limited Scope Grant Agreement
M.T.	Metric Tons
ME	Microenterprise
MEGA	Structural Framework for Environmental Management in Peru
MIBANCO	<i>El Banco de los Microempresarios</i> (The Microenterprise Bank)
MIS	Management Information System
MITINCI	<i>Ministerio de Industria, Turismo, Integración y Negocios Comerciales Internacionales</i> (Ministry of Industry, Tourism Integration and International Commerce)
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MPP	Mission Performance Plan
MRTA	<i>Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amaru</i> (Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement)
MSP	Microenterprise and Small Producers Support
NADP	National Alternative Development Program
NAS	Narcotics Affairs Section
NB	New Baseline
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLSS	National Living Standards Survey
NOB	New Office Building
NOS	New Network Operating System
OAS	Organization of American States
OE	Operating Expenses
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

ONDCP	Office of the National Drug Control Program
ONPE	<i>Oficina Nacional de Procesos Electorales</i> (National Office of Electoral Processes)
ORES	<i>Obra Recoletana de Solidaridad</i> (Solidarity Recoletan Work)
OYB	Operating Year Budget
PACT	Private Agencies Collaborating Together
PAHO	Panamerican Health Organization
PAR	<i>Programa de Apoyo al Repoblamiento</i> (Support to Citizens Displaced by Violence)
PARTICIPE	Citizen Participation and Access to Justice
PASARE	<i>Programa de Apoyo a la Salud Reproductiva</i> (Reproductive Health Support Program)
PC	Personal Computer
PCMI	<i>Programa de Capacitación Materno Infantil</i> (Mother-Child Health Training Program)
PDT	Performance Data Table
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PRA	Poverty Reduction Alleviation
PRES	Ministry of the Presidency
PRISMA	<i>Proyectos en Informática, Salud, Medicina y Agricultura</i> (Data Processing, Health, Medicine and Agriculture Projects)
PROCETSS	Program for the Control of Sexually-Transmitted Diseases and AIDS
PROMUDEH	<i>Ministerio de Promoción de la Mujer y Desarrollo Humano</i> (Ministry of Women's Promotion and Human Development)
PROMUJER	Women's Political Participation Project
PSCI	Private Sector Coordinating Institutions
PVFP	Private Voluntary Family Planning Project
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RENIEC	<i>Registro Nacional de Identificación y Estado Civil</i> (Civil Registry Office)
SDAF	Special Development Activities Fund
SEIA	Congress of the National Environmental Impact Assessment System (<i>Sistema de Evaluación de Impacto Ambiental</i>)
SENREM	Sustainable Environmental and Natural Resource Management
SER	<i>Asociación de Servicios Educativos Rurales</i> (Association of Rural Educational Services)
SHIP	Strengthening Health Institutions Project
SO	Strategic Objective
SOAG	Strategic Objective Agreement
SONAMINPE	National Society of Mining, Petroleum and Energy
SPDA	<i>Sociedad Peruana del Ambiente</i> (Peruvian Society for Environmental Law)
SPEUs	Special Project Environmental Units
SpO	Special Objective

SUNAD	<i>Superintendencia Nacional de Aduanas</i> (National Customs Superintendency)
SUNAT	Superintendencia Nacional Tributaria (GOP Taxing Authority)
T	Target
TAREA	
UNDP	United Nations Drug Programme
UNDCP	United Nations Drug Control Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VIGIA	Addressing Threats of Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Diseases
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

R4 Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Program Performance

Introduction

USAID's Strategic Plan (FY 1997-FY 2001) continues to be fully supportive of high priority U.S. strategic goals approved in the U.S. Mission Performance Plan (MPP) to assist Peru in achieving broad-based sustainable development. The most important U.S. strategic goal continues to be the promotion of democracy and human rights. Other important U.S. strategic goals affecting USAID's program include the reduction of coca production and entry of illicit drugs to the U.S.; promotion of economic development; helping people realize their reproductive intentions; protecting human health and reducing the spread of infectious diseases; promoting appropriate environmental policies and sustainable use of natural resources; and contributing to regional stability.

Performance

USAID made excellent progress during 1999 in implementing its Strategic Plan. Our efforts are on track or exceeding expectations under all our strategic objectives. What's particularly noteworthy is that there have been so many significant program achievements in spite of Peru's political and economic situation as it approaches national elections in April 2000 and continues to recover from the "El Niño" phenomenon and global financial crisis.

Politically, in spite of the weak climate for democracy in Peru, USAID's democracy program has made demonstrable progress during 1999 in the promotion of Democracy and Human Rights, by stimulating debate and citizen participation in the pre-electoral process, advancing knowledge and protection of human rights, increasing access to justice for the poor and those unjustly accused of terrorism, and promoting local government. USAID's democracy program has also been successful in keeping democracy issues such as the need for free and fair elections in the public arena for continual debate. This has enabled public and civil society organizations committed to these issues to play a leadership role in terms of educating the public and encouraging citizens to organize and participate around them. More specifically, the most significant program achievements in 1999 have been the strengthening of the Office of the Ombudsman to expand its presence in Peru through the establishment of 5 new field offices (the leadership of the current Ombudsman has made the Office one of the most respected institutions in the country in expanding the knowledge of and respect for human rights); release of 522 persons "unjustly" accused from jail; increase in the number of Peruvians who know where to go to protect their rights; and provision of free legal and conciliation services to the poor in more than 86,000 cases, 60% of them related to domestic violence and child support cases brought by women.

In the area of Illegal Drugs, during 1999, the Governments of the United States and Peru carried out a highly successful long-term integrated counternarcotics strategy combining effective interdiction, eradication and alternative development efforts to reduce the number of hectares in coca cultivation by 24% to 38,700 hectares. This net reduction represents a cumulative 66% net reduction in coca cultivation (76,600 hectares), a reduction in coca production of 114,000 M.T., and potential reduction of 285 M.T. of cocaine during the past four years. These results have

decreased the potential flow of illegal drugs from Peru to the U.S. and elsewhere. Other important results included public commitment to reduce coca voluntarily (a total of 679 communities and local farmer organizations signed agreements to do so to date), and a considerable increase in the growth of the licit economy, e.g., in 1999 nearly 9,300 new full-time jobs were created, 27,000 hectares of legal crops were developed and the value of legal agricultural production in USAID-assisted areas not only exceeded the value of coca leaf production by 10%, but the value of the licit economy was significantly higher than the illicit economy in 3 of the 5 valleys. Ultimately, however, the success of USAID's alternative development efforts in Peru depends on successful interdiction to disrupt the coca trade and hold down coca prices to levels which make alternative crops economically advantageous.

When compared with Peru's annual growth rate of seven percent during 1993-1997, Peru's economic recovery from a flat 0.3% in 1998 to 3.8% in 1999 looks less than radiant. Furthermore, even though Peru's performance in 1999 compared favorably with other Latin America countries, its growth was held down by the contraction of domestic demand caused by a restriction of credit to an already over-indebted private sector which resulted in bankruptcies/job losses and reduction of government spending due to a severe shortfall in tax revenues. As a result of this internal economic situation, it appears that the 1997 levels of population living in poverty and extreme poverty (50% and 15% respectively) may have stayed the same or increased through 1999. In spite of Peru's domestic recession, USAID's assistance under Economic Development generated over 5,200 new jobs, provided small loans to over 45,000 microentrepreneurs, most of whom were women, and was directly responsible for \$10.6 million of increased sales by microentrepreneurs and small farmers. In addition, the impact of the domestic crisis on the extremely poor could have been worse, had it not been for the activities of the cooperating sponsors under the Title II program, which were targeted to the rural highland and jungle areas. The Title II program addressed the food security needs of 1.8 million people in over 5,800 communities, provided 149,000 families with temporary employment, and reached over 318,000 children with nutritional, health and educational interventions. Given the unexpectedly difficult economic conditions in Peru the last two years, the Mission plans to seek a more gradual reduction in Title II resources over the next couple of years.

Performance in Health and Population was also affected by the shortfall of tax revenues which reduced governmental spending in some areas. In addition, a past ill-advised and poorly implemented sterilization activity from 1996 to 1998 resulted in a lack of confidence in the national family planning program. However, the Peruvian Government carried out a number of corrective actions such as ending campaigns and adoption/implementation of new family planning standards of practice in compliance with the Tiahrt Amendment. Rigorous monitoring by the GOP, USAID and other organizations reveal that the previous problems have been resolved and contraceptive prevalence is increasing again. In addition, there were achievements in the sustainability of USAID activities, e.g., there has been a further increase in the number of USAID-supported Ministry of Health Centers certified as "model health centers" in priority areas of the country – 18 more for a total of 88 in 1999, joint programs have trained 21,547 participants in key primary health care interventions, and Peru still achieved 93% in overall vaccination coverage which represented an important contribution to improvements in child survival.

In Environment, 22 industrial plants (fishmeal, paper, cement, brewery, tannery, etc.), a 150% increase in 1999, have reduced their pollution by more than 10 percent through the adoption of

more efficient systems from USAID-sponsored pollution prevention activities, and the future looks even more promising. In addition, there have been impressive improvements in the management of biologically-important national parks. USAID's introduction of an internationally recognized environmental certification process (ISO 14000) which promotes environmentally responsible processes, has led to the certification of five firms, including two large mining operations. Finally, Peru's Americas Fund has officially started its operations, making \$1 million available to help local NGOs and communities to address environment, child survival and child development needs. To date, 400 NGOs have expressed interest in the Fund.

In addition, all of USAID's assistance has contributed to the Regional Stability of a trading partner and foreign investor that is becoming increasingly more important to the U.S. (U.S. exports to Peru in 1999 alone were \$1.7 billion). Especially important is the resolution of the Peru-Ecuador border conflict, which resulted in a U.S. Government pledge to Peru of \$20 million over four years to support the consolidation of the 1998 Peace Accords, and that will further improve the lives of thousands of Peruvians along the border. Initial funding through CARE/Peru is benefiting 2,500 families in 50 communities through local organization strengthening and high-impact small-scale community development activities. A new larger border development activity will improve local organization capacity, provide basic services (such as health and education), increase respect for and protection of rights, and promote support of the Peace Accords (see Supplemental Annex).

Finally, USAID efforts to reduce inequality in education have resulted in increased awareness about expanded opportunities for girls in primary school and the commitment of the public and private sectors to support the improvement of education for girls living in rural areas.

Prospects for Progress through FY 2002

Overall prospects for progress through FY 2002 are excellent. We expect to continue strengthening democracy by increasing citizen participation and the capacity of civil society organizations to advocate for more checks and balance in the GOP. We also expect to assist Peru in reducing coca cultivation to 21,000 hectares and 39,000 M.T. of coca leaf, while at the same time sustaining the licit economy and improving the living conditions of participating communities. With an improved economic environment, USAID-assisted Peruvian efforts expect to generate a \$25 million increase in sales and 11,000 new jobs to further reduce poverty. In the health area we expect to see higher quality health services as the capabilities of the Ministry of Health improve, which should also result in better tracking of infectious diseases and near self-sufficiency in contraceptives. The education of girls and knowledge of gender-related school issues will continue to be promoted. Risks associated with exposure to urban contaminants will be reduced when we begin our new environmental health activity, while Peru's management of national parks will improve, creating communal reserves for isolated indigenous people. Finally, we expect to assist Peru to continue to improve the quality of life of the population who live along the Peru-Ecuador border. USAID/Peru will be preparing a new strategic plan (FY 2002 – FY 2006), which will take into account the goals and policies of the newly-elected Peruvian Government which will take office on July 28, 2000.

Development Matrix

COMMON OBJECTIVES

Development Assistance Committee (DAC), Summit of the Americas, United States Government (USG),
United States Agency for International Development in Peru (USAID/PERU), and Government of Peru (GOP)

DAC GOALS	SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS	USG NATIONAL INTERESTS/ STRATEGIC GOALS	U.S. MISSION GOALS	USAID/PERU STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS	GOP TARGETS
- Capacity development for effective, democratic and accountable governance	PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY, JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS - Strengthening Democracy - Invigorating society and community participation - Combating corruption - Eliminating all forms of discrimination against women	DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS Open political systems and societies to democratic practices, the rule of law, good governance, and respect for human rights	1. Foster broad recognition in Peru of the need for strong, autonomous democratic institutions and increase respect for human rights	SO#1: Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes - Peru's democracy will be recognized by international community as stronger, more accountable and more transparent	- Eliminate corruption, and improve transparency - Increase access of the poor to the judiciary system - Improve judiciary system
- Respect of the rule of law - Protection of human rights	- Promoting and protecting human rights			- Promote the protection of human rights. - Strengthen human rights organizations. - Reduce the number of incarcerated citizens who are unjustly accused of terrorism to 0 by year 2003	- Improve protection of human rights through the Ombudsman's Office (Defensor del Pueblo)
	PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY, JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS. - Combating the problem of illegal drugs and related crimes	LAW ENFORCEMENT Reduce the entry of illegal drugs into the U.S.	2. Eliminate the cultivation of illicit drug crops and the export of illicit drug products from Peru within ten years	SpO#5: Reduce Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas in Peru - Reduction of illicit coca production in target areas in Peru as much as possible by 2003	- Eliminate coca production for illicit purposes by year 2005 - Incorporate 50% of the farmers involved in non traditional coca cultivation to other licit forms of activities by year 2000
	ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND FREE TRADE	ECONOMIC PROSPERITY Open world markets to increase trade and free the flow of goods, services, and capital	3. Open Peruvian markets to U.S. goods, services and investment and prevent backsliding on economic liberalization	SO#2 Increased Incomes of the Poor (secondary link) - Improve policies for broad-based economic growth SO#4: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors (secondary link) - Innovative technologies tested through pilot projects	
		Expand U.S. exports to \$1.2 trillion early in the 21st. Century	4. Increase U.S. exports to Peru, especially from small/medium-sized enterprises, new to export and/or new to market companies		

DAC GOALS	SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS	USG NATIONAL INTERESTS/ STRATEGIC GOALS	U.S. MISSION GOALS	USAID/PERU STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS	GOP TARGETS
- Reduce the proportion of population in extreme poverty to less than 15% in 2015 (less than 10% for LAC countries)	ERADICATING POVERTY AND DISCRIMINATION - Encouraging micro-enterprises and small businesses - Ensure micro, small and medium size enterprises have access to credit	ECONOMIC PROSPERITY Promote broad-based growth in developing and transitional economies to raise standards of living and lessen disparities of wealth within and among countries	5. Encourage broad-based economic growth in Peru	SO#2: Increased Incomes of the Poor - A reduction by one-half in the proportion of people living in extreme poverty, from 20% in 1996 to 10% by year 2002 - 100,000 microentrepreneurs and small farmers with access to financial services by 2002	- A reduction by one-half in the proportion of people living in extreme poverty, from 19.5 in 1994 to 9.8 by year 2000
- Universal primary education in all countries by 2015	EDUCATION: THE KEY OF PROGRESS - Universal access to and completion of quality primary education			SpO#6: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Basic Education in Target Areas - Increase girls' permanence and performance rates in primary school in target areas	- Improve quality of primary education by year 2000 - Reduce to 27.3% the school repetition rates (atraso escolar) - Reduce illiteracy rates from 12.8 in 1995 to 7.6 in 2000
- Demonstrated progress toward gender equality and the empowerment of women by eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005					- Reduce female illiteracy rate from 18.3 in 1995 to 11.3 in 2000 - Reduce rural women illiteracy rate from 42.9 in 1995 to 30 in 2000
		AMERICAN CITIZENS AND U.S. BORDERS Manage fairly and effectively the entry of immigrants and foreign visitors into the U.S.	6. Improve communication and assistance to resident and visiting Americans, while also meeting the needs of a time consuming and high profile prisoner population.		
			7. Promote legitimate personal and professional travel to the U.S. by Peruvians, and inhibit illicit travel		
	PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY, JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS - Building confidence and security among States.	NATIONAL SECURITY Strengthen the security of the U.S. and prevent instabilities from threatening the vital and important interests of the U.S. and its allies.	8. Consolidate the peace achieved between Peru and Ecuador and deepen military-to-military contacts as a means of building regional security confidence.	SpO#7: Peru-Ecuador Border Region Development	
		LAW ENFORCEMENT Reduce the number and impact of international terrorists attacks, especially on the U.S. and its citizens	9. Counter domestic and international terrorism in Peru		

DAC GOALS	SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS	USG NATIONAL INTERESTS/ STRATEGIC GOALS	U.S. MISSION GOALS	USAID/PERU STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS	GOP TARGETS
- The current implementation of national strategies for sustainable development in all countries by 2005, so as to ensure that current trends in the loss of environmental resources are effectively reversed at both global and national levels by 2015	GUARANTEEING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVING OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS - Partnership for sustainable energy use - Partnership for biodiversity - Partnership for pollution prevention	GLOBAL ISSUES Secure a sustainable global environment, and protect the U.S. and its citizens from the effects of international environmental degradation	10. Promote sound environmental policies and sustainable use of natural resources	SO#4: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors - GOP will have established and be implementing the new national environmental plan developed with the full participation and support of the public and private sectors by year 2004 - Increase the percentage of solid waste properly disposed in sanitary landfills in Lima - Protect health from human urban and industrial pollution effects	CONAM's agenda includes: - Establishment of a national environmental management system, including an environmental fund and a national environmental information system - Legislation on the use of natural resources and adoption of participatory management for protected areas - Promotion of clean technologies and pollution prevention practices - Establishment of environmental arbitration procedures - Environment subjects in school and university curricula
- Access through the primary health-care system to reproductive health services for all individuals of appropriate ages as soon as possible and no later than year 2015	ERADICATING POVERTY AND DISCRIMINATION - Equitable access to basic health services	GLOBAL ISSUES Achieve a sustainable world population	11. Via sustainable family planning programs, help people exercise their reproductive rights and space their children in ways that promote the health of families, thus contributing to global population stabilization	SO#3: Improved Health, including Family Planning, of High-Risk Populations (secondary link) - Immunization (tetanus toxoid) coverage of women in high-risk areas to 60% by year 2000 - Percentage of women who did not have any prenatal visits during their last pregnancy from 32.5 in 1996 to 25 by year 2000 - Contraceptive prevalence rate for women (or their partners) in union to 67% by year 2000	- Access of the extremely poor to health systems will increase from 34% in 1994 to 45% by year 2000 - Reach a coverage of modern contraceptives to at least 50% of women in reproductive age, and at least 70% of women in union by year 2000
- A reduction of infant mortality rate to less than 22% by 2015 (15% for LAC countries) - Under-five mortality rate to less than 31% by 2015 (19% for LAC countries)	ERADICATING POVERTY AND DISCRIMINATION - Equitable access to basic health services	GLOBAL ISSUES Protect human health and reduce the spread of infectious diseases	12. Reduce the spread of infectious diseases into, within and beyond the borders of Peru; develop improved methods for U.S. citizens to cope with tropical infectious diseases; and protect and improve human health in Peru	SO#3: Improved Health, including Family Planning, of High-Risk Populations - Reduction of incidence of infectious diseases including malaria, yellow fever, tuberculosis, cholera and HIV/STD - Reduction in infant mortality from 55 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1992 to 39 by year 2001 - Reduction in under-five mortality rate from 78 per 1,000 children in 1991 to 48 by year 2001	- No less than 50% reduction in malaria incidence by 2000 - Reduce infant mortality rates to 34 by 2000 - Reduction by 50% infant and under-five mortality in the 136 provinces with the highest rates of mortality - Prevalence in chronic malnutrition reduced from 48% in 1993 to 34 in 2000
-Maternal mortality ratio below 124 by 2015 (41 for LAC countries)				- Reduction to 200 deaths per 100,000 live births by year 2000	- Reduce maternal mortality rate to less than 100 by year 2000

Note: SOs primarily linked to U.S. Mission Goals shown in bold.

R4 Part II Results Review by SO

Text for SO a

Country/Organization: USAID/Peru

Objective ID: 527-001-01

Objective Name: Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: USAID/Peru's SO#1 program has made demonstrable progress during 1999, particularly in stimulating debate and participation by citizens in the pre-electoral process, advancing knowledge and protection of human rights, increasing access to justice, and promoting local government development -- despite the current weak climate for democracy in Peru.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy and Human Rights

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

The strengthening of democracy in Peru requires an increase in citizen participation in the decision-making processes that affect their lives, and greater GOP responsiveness to citizens' needs and wishes. USAID's democracy program targets individuals and community groups previously excluded from access to fair and equitable decision-making processes, including indigenous groups, women, minorities and the poor. Activities also further key commitments made at the Summit of the Americas (e.g., support for democracy and human rights, education for democracy, rights of women and indigenous populations, strengthening of civil society, municipal and regional administrations, and anti-corruption). Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds will be used in FY 2000 to support the inclusion of democratic values in basic education curricula for primary schools in rural areas of Ayacucho.

Key Results:

Through the efforts of the Ad Hoc Pardons Commission and USAID-supported NGOs, the number of people "unjustly" incarcerated on charges of terrorism decreased by 522 persons from 546 in 1998 to 24 in 1999, significantly surpassing the target of 300. Of the 522 persons, 503 were released from jail through court appeals and 19 through the Ad Hoc Pardons Commission. USAID has also helped to increase citizens' awareness of their rights and responsibilities. The percentage of Peruvians who know where to go to protect their rights increased from 80% in 1998 to 82% in 1999 (see PDT 1.3), good progress when compared with the baseline of 77% established in 1997. Moreover, there has been increased citizen awareness about the importance of their participation in the electoral process.

Performance and Prospects:

Performance during 1999 was largely as expected, with implementation of activities going well and producing results, but within a weaker environment for democracy. Progress has been made in terms of enhancing individual Peruvians' knowledge of their rights and responsibilities, particularly with regard to the electoral process. However, citizen faith in government institutions remains very low. Over the last year USAID support was directed to selected national institutions. The Office of the Ombudsman continued to be strengthened this year through financial support for the establishment of five new field offices. Polls continue to indicate that over 40% of citizens have a high degree of confidence in the Ombudsman, the public entity that enjoys the greatest degree of citizen confidence and again this year is only outranked by the Church in this regard. USAID's support to this institution contributed to this positive result as well as the outspokenness of the Ombudsman in addressing often difficult democracy and human rights issues. In addition, USAID support of the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) helped establish a National Directorate for Conciliation which is promoting the establishment of conciliation centers around the country, training of conciliators and greater awareness by Peruvians of conciliation as an alternative dispute resolution mechanism.

Progress toward greater access to justice significantly exceeded expectations, based on the number of persons released from prison who were "unjustly" sentenced on charges of terrorism, and the number of poor who received legal assistance. However, since the Ad Hoc Pardons Commission expired in December 1999, and responsibility for addressing miscarriages of justice related to terrorism has been transferred to the MOJ, it is uncertain at this point what approach the MOJ will take on resolution of pending cases. In terms of achievements in this area, in 1999, USAID-financed legal clinics and conciliation centers of the MOJ continued providing free legal and conciliation services to the poor in more than 86,000 cases, 60% of which related to

domestic violence and child support cases brought by women. Support provided to the MOJ and private groups that promote conciliation services and awareness throughout the country -- APENAC, IPRECON and the Lima Chamber of Commerce -- enabled them to provide conflict resolution training to 1,000 conciliators in preparation for the entry into effect in the year 2001 of the law requiring conciliation as a first step in most civil cases. With USAID support, these organizations are operating 32 of the 40 conciliation centers registered with the MOJ in Peru.

As a result of USAID's support for more responsive local governments in 1999, 90 of the 103 municipalities in coca growing regions assisted through the Local Government Development Project developed plans and budgets with the participation of representatives of grassroots community organizations and private institutions. Sixty of them developed medium and long-term strategic plans along with the principal local institutions. Training and assistance to strengthen the existing local government association given to 5,500 municipal officials and community leaders in San Martin, and two new associations in the Apurimac River Valley and the province of Pichis, contributed directly to the achievement of this result. Beyond the efforts geared strictly to coca growing areas, the Promujer Activity trained more than 300 women elected to municipal office for the first time, in local management and integration of gender in municipal plans. USAID has also encouraged partnerships among local governments, NGOs, business associations and community groups in coca regions and in different sites throughout the country. Local governments in Peru, however, continued to have scant resources and little authority, thus more support needs to be given to the debate about decentralization in Peru.

There has been continuous progress toward citizens becoming better prepared to exercise their rights and responsibilities. The percentage of Peruvians reporting knowledge of their basic rights and responsibilities increased from 29% in 1996 to 34% in 1999. On the other hand, this percentage among disadvantaged citizens has hovered around 10-11% over the last four years (see PDT 1.4). Nevertheless, 67% of disadvantaged citizens know where to go to protect their rights. At the national level, 53% of citizens who know their rights and responsibilities have received some form of civic education or human rights training. USAID contributed to these efforts through its training programs in women's rights and political rights, rights-based learning programs in schools, and through support to IPEDEHP, which, in coordination with the Ombudsman and the National Coordinator for Human Rights, trained an additional 212 community human rights promoters in 1999. More than half of these community human rights promoters were women, who along with a thousand trained promoters to date, have trained more than 185,000 persons in their communities this year alone.

While data on valid votes emitted in the 2000 elections is not yet available as an indicator, SO1's performance was reflected in the success of efforts to draw Peruvians from around the country into pre-election civic participation. During 1999, Transparencia, the electoral education NGO, formed volunteer committees in each of Peru's 194 provinces to observe the electoral process, including eventually on elections day, and educate voters in their respective communities. The Promujer activity has encouraged the participation of 307 women as candidates for congress and will provide them with the needed training to campaign and perform more effectively if elected. The NGO SER working in highland areas of the country where turn-out has traditionally been very low, has laid the groundwork for increased informed voter participation. Performance has also been reflected in the numbers of presentations and debates sponsored by USAID around the

country on key democracy issues such as free and fair elections, elimination of obstacles to political participation by all Peruvians, the need for stronger democratic institutions, human rights, and decentralization, among others (see Supplementary Annex). Particular effort was made to work with and through the media to reach the maximum possible number of the target population, with particular focus on youth and women. Peruvian youth are becoming an increasing focus of the program, as they are a critical population for the democratic future of the country. Surveys reveal that many youth are deeply apathetic and distrustful of politics and the political system. Since many young voters will participate for the first time in a presidential contest, the 2000 elections represent an important opportunity to engage them in the political process, in themes relevant to youth and the future of the country. On other fronts, USAID support to the Office of the Ombudsman has allowed this organization to play a critical role in supervising and speaking out on the quality of the controversy-laden electoral process, through election day itself, enabling it to focus on areas of the country formerly under a state of emergency.

SO1-supported NGOs maintain close coordination among themselves, and with other SOs and partners introducing alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and human rights training in participating communities. Additional synergies include collaboration with our health SO to address issues of women's reproductive intentions and with the girls' education SpO to include democratic values and children's rights in the basic education curriculum. Externally, USAID is coordinating closely with other donors providing democracy assistance to Peru through our participation in the "Governance Group" e.g., coordinating assistance to the Office of the Ombudsman and Transparencia, and jointly-sponsoring public events on issues such as extra-judicial conciliation, political participation in electoral processes and women in politics.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

SO1 recently completed an evaluation of its democracy education and awareness activities, and is in the process of carrying out a Democracy and Government Assessment in accordance with G/DG methodology. Once these efforts are completed, their conclusions and recommendations will lay the basis for the formulation of a new democracy strategy to be developed as part of the Mission's overall new strategy exercise which should be completed by October 2000. Initial indications are that SO1 should prioritize citizen education through the media, particularly radio and television, strengthening civil society and participatory approaches to local governance.

Other Donor Programs:

Other donors (e.g., Canada, Switzerland, Germany, Finland) are becoming more involved in the sector, in part as a result of their participation in the Governance Group, which USAID helped to found. In 1999, the group concentrated support on two areas: elections, and strengthening of regional and local governance. Substantial assistance is being provided to both the Office of the Ombudsman to advance human rights and to Transparencia to enhance participation and transparency in the electoral process. There is less coordination with multilateral donors such as the WB and IDB as their programs tend to focus on economic reforms and infrastructure.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Office of the Ombudsman, Ministry of Justice and various civil society organizations (Movimiento Manuela Ramos, IPEDEHP, APENAC, IDS, and SER).

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes			
Objective ID: 527-001-01			
Approved: 04/30/96		Country/Organization: USAID Peru	
Result Name: Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes			
Indicator: 1.1 Valid votes cast as a percent of registered voters			
Unit of Measure: Percent	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: National Electoral Processes Office (ONPE), official election results	1995 (B)	NA	P: 61 C: 36 M: 61
Indicator/Description: A registered voter is defined as any person registered on the official voter rolls. A valid vote is defined as any ballot other than a blank or null ballot. This indicator measures effective participation in electoral processes. It combines two aspects of voting behavior -- turn-out (exercising the right to vote) and correct voting (proper marking of the ballot).	1997	NA	NA
	1998	M: 65	M: 69.3
	1999	NA	NA
	2000 (T)	P: 70 C: 55	NA
	2001	NA	NA
	2002	M: 72	NA
Comments: M: Municipal, P: Presidential, and C: Congressional elections. No elections in 1997, 1999, and 2001. USAID is sponsoring numerous voter education activities that should have a positive impact on informed and correct voting in the 2000 elections. Many of these activities began during 1999 but will culminate in full force during the first months of 2000. With USAID support, for example, Transparencia's 15,000+ volunteers will be establishing electoral information booths around the country to collect and disseminate information on electoral procedures, candidates and their programs and will serve as electoral observers. Transparencia is also issuing periodic analyses on subjects of keen interest during the pre-electoral process such as use of the media in campaigns, and sponsoring seminars on subjects related to "free and fair elections." Through SER and CEDEP civic promoters will be reaching non-Spanish speaking populations, particularly women, located in 95 highland provinces. They will be providing voter education in Quechua and organizing "Democracy fairs" to present candidates and their proposals, and disseminating information on the electoral process.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes				
Objective ID: 527-001-01				
Approved: 04/30/96		Country/Organization: USAID Peru		
Result Name: IR 1.2 Greater access to justice				
Indicator: 1.2 Number of incarcerated citizens who are "unjustly" accused of terrorism				
Unit of Measure: Number	Year	Planned	Actual	
Source: National Coordinator for Human Rights' Annual Human Rights Report	1995 (B)	NA	1,500	
	1996	NA	1,080	
Indicator/Description: USAID/Peru relies on the human rights NGOs that are members of the CNDDHH -- to determine who is innocent of terrorism charges (i.e., "unjustly accused"). A person is considered innocent when it is clear that: (1) the person does not belong to a terrorist organization; and: (2) he/she has not voluntarily collaborated with any such organization. This is based on an exhaustive analysis of information gathered through document reviews and interviews. NGOs provide legal defense to persons determined to be innocent. Since the NGOs have not reviewed all existing cases of terrorism, and additional cases come into the system every year, the number of "unjustly" accused may continue to grow; e.g., in reality the figure for 1999 is likely to be somewhat higher than the result of 24 persons still in jail.	1997	950	516 1,273 (NB)	
	1998	750	546	
	1999	300	24	
	2000	200	NA	
	2001 (T)	50	NA	
	2002	NA	NA	
Comments: NGO groups -- IDL and ORES -- and the Pardon Commission, continued to identify which of those persons who entered prison on charges of terrorism or treason after 1995 they believe to be innocent. Using data collected by the Pardon Commission, a new baseline (NB) of 1,273 innocent persons in prison was established through 12/97. USAID's current support for legal defense through IDL/ ORES will end in 2000 as substantial progress has been made in reducing numbers of innocent persons in prison, although the Mission will continue to monitor this situation and provide final support, as needed, to help bring the number to zero.				
Released	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	420	564	727	522
Male	N/A	467	665	465
Female	N/A	97	62	57
Minors	N/A	54	1	--
Via Military Process	6	13	7	3
Via Civil Process	104	551	720	519
Via Pardon Commission	110	250	102	19*
via NGO legal defense	310	314	625	503
*Likely due to election year				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes			
Objective ID: 527-001-01			
Approved: 04/30/96		Country/Organization: USAID Peru	
Result Name: IR 1.4 Citizens better prepared to exercise their rights and responsibilities			
Indicator: 1.3 Percent of citizens who know where to go to protect their rights			
Unit of Measure: Percent	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: APOYO Institute, IEP (Instituto de Estudios Peruanos)- National Survey on Citizens' Participation in Democratic Processes	1996 (B)	NA	77
	1997	80	82
	1998	82	80
	1999	84	82
	2000	86	NA
	2001 (T)	88	NA
	2002	90	NA
Indicator/Description: Appropriate knowledge in this case is defined as follows: for physical mistreatment, a person should go to the District Attorney, a private lawyer, the police station, the community patrol or the local level representative of the central government; for bad service, a person should go to the District Attorney, a private lawyer, his/her supervisor or the Office of the Ombudsman. If respondents identified any of the appropriate offices/persons, they are considered to know where to go to protect their rights.			
Comments: USAID/Peru developed this indicator based on the democracy survey. The analysis of the three previous annual surveys (1996, 1997, 1998) revealed that in localities outside Lima, all the entities mentioned above receive and process complaints on both types of mistreatment by public officials even though it is not part of their official responsibilities. Therefore, as mentioned in last year's R4, the methodology for calculating this indicator was changed to better reflect reality in Peru. Targets and previous data points have been recalculated accordingly. This is an indicator from the SO#1 Performance Monitoring Plan. It is included again this year because it is related to one of the objectives pursued by the National Coordinator for Human Rights, through its network of 61 NGOs; IPEDEHP, through its network of over a thousand human rights promoters; the Ombudsman, in its work throughout the country; CIDE/TAREA, through their public schools program; and Foro Nacional/Internacional, through their training activities with youth Results of Evaluation will permit SO#1 to review current strategy and find ways to improve performance.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes				
Objective ID: 527-001-01				
Approved: 04/30/96			Country/Organization: USAID Peru	
Result Name: IR 1.4 Citizens better prepared to exercise their rights and responsibilities				
Indicator: Percentage of citizens from disadvantaged groups who know their basic rights and responsibilities				
Unit of Measure: Percent		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: APOYO Institute, IEP- National Survey on Citizen's Participation in Democratic Processes		1996 (B)	NA	11
		1997	11	14
Indicator/Description: People who demonstrate knowledge in both the areas of rights and responsibilities. "Knowledge" of rights is determined by a person's familiarity with: (1) whether each of a set of 4 fundamental rights is included in the Constitution; and (2) the details of 2 more specific rights. If an individual is familiar with at least 3 of these 6 rights, he/she is defined as having "knowledge." "Knowledge" of responsibilities is based on awareness of two basic responsibilities -- civic participation and reporting corruption. If an individual has awareness of both of these responsibilities, he/she is defined as having "knowledge." Disadvantaged groups are low-education men and women, and Quechua-speaking or low-income populations.		1998	12	10
		1999	13	10
		2000	14	NA
		2001 (T)	15	NA
		2002	16	NA
Comments: As mentioned in last year's R4, both the methodology for calculating this indicator and the definition of "disadvantaged groups" were modified slightly. Thus, beginning this year, the data and targets reported for all years have been adjusted to reflect this change and ensure comparability.				
	1996	1997	1998	1999
National	29	32	35	34
Male (national)	34	37	39	38
Female (national)	24	27	31	29
In addition to voter education activities (PDT 1.1), USAID's human and civic rights training activities have reached thousands of grassroot organizations and nearly a million people to date. Through the Small Development Activity Fund, an additional 1,000 citizens per year from extremely poor areas receive human rights training. Moreover, the NGO FORO Nacional/Internacional targeted over 2,000 university students this year to increase their awareness of democratic values and political participation, and CIDE and TAREA have provided training to over 75,000 elementary and secondary students from poor areas of Lima and Ayacucho in childrens' rights. Other SOs' activities, such as Reprosalud, also have provided training in women's rights and children's rights. PROMUJER, implemented by a consortium of four NGOs (Movimiento Manuela Ramos, Asociacion de Comunicadores Sociales-CALANDRIA, CEDEP, and the Centro de Estudios Sociales y Publicaciones), also trained hundreds of women elected to municipal office in municipal management and participatory processes so they could better exercise their new roles.				

Text for SO b

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Objective ID: 527-002-01

Objective Name: Increased Incomes of the Poor

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: SO#2 is on track in increasing incomes of the poor and in mitigating the effects of the economic downturn in our targeted areas, despite the fact that 1999 was a difficult year for virtually all aspects and sectors of the Peruvian economy.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.3 Economic Oppty for Rural/Urban Poor
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Open Markets

Summary of the SO:

Peru continues to face the serious problem of widespread poverty, as almost 50% of the population is considered poor, and close to 15% is classified as extremely poor. SO#2 provides

opportunities to increase the economic well-being of the poor. We strive to achieve sustainable reductions in poverty over the medium term through income and employment generation activities, while alleviating some of the consequences of extreme poverty, (e.g., malnutrition). Activities include a variety of interventions under P.L. 480 Title II, along with support to microenterprise and small producers, strengthening of NGOs that provide assistance to the poor, and poverty reduction initiatives in selected economic corridors that link poor districts with growing economic markets in intermediate cities.

Consistent with the Agency's goal of achieving broad-based economic growth, activities are designed and monitored under a SO#2 framework with integrated intermediate results to: increase productivity and market access for microentrepreneurs and small farmers; improve capacity of the extremely poor; increase access to financial services; and improve policies for broad-based growth. These intermediate results reflect our customer focus on micro-entrepreneurs and other poor people living primarily in the highlands and jungle areas of Peru where poverty is most severe. SO#2 is also a key element in USAID's contribution to the Summit of the Americas Plan of Action, specifically eradicating poverty and discrimination in our hemisphere, since it improves the productive capacity of the poor by providing access to finance, education, nutrition and employment opportunities.

Key Results:

In 1999, USAID assistance was directly responsible for the increase of \$10.6 million of sales by microentrepreneurs and small farmer beneficiaries. Other achievements over the past year included the generation of 5,236 jobs and the provision of micro-credit loans to over 45,000 microentrepreneurs, the vast majority of which were women. In addition, P.L. 480 Title II programs contributed to the reduction of chronic malnutrition by at least 15% in targeted communities, and addressed the food security needs of 1,800,000 people in over 5,800 communities, with interventions focusing on the short-term needs of malnourished children and their families, and the medium-term needs of increasing household revenues to enable families to acquire basic needs related to poverty reduction.

Performance and Prospects:

Recently published poverty data for 1998 confirm that the steady reduction in the levels of poverty and extreme poverty over prior years came to a halt in 1997. The data shows that due to El Niño and the financial crisis, the percentages of the population that are poor and extremely poor remained relatively flat in 1998. Estimates for 1999 indicate that their overall economic situation did not improve. On the other hand, more than 3,600 poor microentrepreneurs and small farmers assisted by the Microentrepreneurs and Small Producers Support (MSP) program continued to increase their production and sales. The program concentrated on efforts that support expanding market linkages with producers of highland and jungle crops, as well as selected manufactured products. Despite the ongoing recession, which greatly dampened effective demand, increased sales for these products in 1999, which are directly attributable to the MSP program, totalled \$10.6 million, and the number of full-time jobs generated was 5,236, of which 2,475 were for women. These figures represent shortfalls of 40% and 30%, respectively, from the targets established in a more prosperous period (see PDT 2.1 and 2.2), but still reflect the positive impact of the program within a negative economic environment. Due to their price sensitivity, the two sectors most noticeably affected were garments and shoes.

Nevertheless, MSP assistance has helped participating microenterprises in these two sectors reduce their unit production costs by an average of 20% from those of 1998. The same can be said of assisted highland products, which have increased their yields two to three-fold over the last three years.

During 1999, eight new markets were established for MSP clients, the most notable being the introduction of Peruvian shoe production to Austria. Also, brand-name yellow potatoes have been successfully introduced in Lima's high-income market with improved post-harvest, packaging and marketing techniques. Likewise, pottery from Chulucanas and Ayacucho has continued to gain market share in U.S. and European markets.

1999 was the first year that the PVO cooperating sponsors who manage our various Title II productivity and market-oriented programs kept track of the sales that their interventions produced for their clients. The results show that the resources generated through Title II food monetization, along with the corresponding activities that they fund, contribute directly to improving the incomes and livelihoods of the beneficiaries of such programs. In all, over \$25 million in sales were registered by the four agencies that have such income generation programs. The activities that produced the most sales were cattle raising and marketing, along with potato, barley and corn production (see PDT 2.1 for details).

The provision of financial services is a significant part of our effort to improve the income generating capacity of the poor. As of September 30, 1999, the USAID-assisted institutions' portfolio was \$8.9 million. The lower number of clients from last year is the result of adjustments in the CARE portfolio and the decision to exclude ongoing programs that USAID was no longer directly supporting. The reduction in portfolio size, however, is primarily attributable to the recession. Just as in the commercial banking sector, there were credit constraints on both the supply and demand sides for the NGOs. Many village bank clients opted to not seek larger loans because of diminished economic opportunities that could jeopardize their repayment capacity. All of USAID's 1999 direct credit funds were used to finance anti-poverty lending activities - loans under \$300, and had an average delinquency rate of 7.4%. In 2000 we expect to see substantial expansion in the USAID supported micro-credit portfolio. In addition to direct credit services, USAID continues to provide microfinance assistance through COPEME which services 51 NGOs, whose credit lending institutions have a loan portfolio of \$24 million and 44,000 clients, representing 65% of the total microfinance portfolio of NGOs nationwide.

With regard to improving the capacity of the extremely poor, USAID's Title II program focused on Peru's rural highland and jungle areas, where levels of poverty and extreme poverty are the highest. Reflecting an increased emphasis on longer-term solutions to food security issues, a higher percentage of Title II resources were monetized in 1999 to support micro-credit and agricultural productivity activities. However, food continued to be directly distributed to address short-term and more immediate needs. Over 149,000 families were provided with temporary employment, and over 318,000 children participated in feeding programs designed to address malnourishment and to improve family health and nutrition practices. The first year data results from measuring chronic malnutrition in "sentinel communities" show an average decline of at least 15% in chronic malnutrition levels from the 1997 baseline for children between 24 and 36 months in participating Title II communities.

In 2000, it is expected that SO#2's customers' prospects will improve, and that they will recover their former momentum for increased levels of sales. A 15 % yearly increase in sales of MSP's clients' production is expected for the next two years, which would mean additional sales of \$11.6 million in the year 2000 and \$13.3 million in 2001. By the end of FY 2000, six of the PRA activity's economic service centers will be in full operation and will have generated an additional \$1.5 million in sales. In 2001, when all ten economic service centers are fully operational, approximately \$5 million will be added to SO#2's sales results. Additionally, Title II cooperating sponsors are expected to contribute an increase in customers' sales of the equivalent to \$3 million in the year 2000 and \$4.5 million in 2001. New jobs should increase by 7,000 in the year 2000 and 11,000 in 2001, taking into consideration the activities of MSP and PRA. Although MSP will end in 2001, in 2002 USAID activities will generate a \$25 million increase in sales and 11,000 new jobs.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The Title II program will undergo a comprehensive evaluation in the spring of 2000. The findings and recommendations from this evaluation will be utilized to update the Mission's Food Security Strategy and develop the final multi-year food assistance plans of our cooperating sponsors through scheduled closeout of the program in 2008. Given the unanticipated economic conditions in Peru the past few years, the Mission plans to coordinate with BHR/FFP to seek a more gradual reduction in Title II resources for the coming two years than currently programmed. Over the next year, the Mission also intends to design a comprehensive micro-credit program that will begin implementation in FY 2002.

Other Donor Programs:

Virtually all the major donor agencies have programs dealing with various aspects of poverty reduction in Peru, with the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank important contributors to the effort. The principal venue for cooperation among these agencies is the donor coordinating committee for the national poverty forums that have been held annually over the past two years. During 1999, the donors increased their efforts to help the GOP adopt improved policies for poverty reduction. In a collaborative effort, twenty bilateral and multilateral donors brought together key institutional players in a nationwide series of workshops and forums focusing on the provision of basic services for the poor. The discussions generated over forty specific strategic recommendations that are now being either considered or used in the programs developed and carried out by the GOP, NGOs and other development organizations.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID's Title II program is implemented by six cooperating sponsors (ADRA, CARE, Caritas, PRISMA, CRS and Technoserve). The MSP program is implemented by the Association of Exporters (ADEX), and the PRA activity is being carried out by the Confederation of Private Enterprise Institutions (CONFIEP). Both MSP and PRA are supported by the institutional contractor, Chemonics.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased incomes of the poor			
Objective ID: 527-002-01			
Approved: 4/30/96		Country/Organization: USAID Peru	
Result Name: IR 2.2. Increased market access for microentrepreneurs and small farmers			
Indicator: 2.1 Value of selected products			
Unit of Measure: Thousands of U.S. dollars	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: MSP and Title II Cooperating Sponsors' Reports	1995(B)		1,731
Indicator/Description: Annual value of increases in sales of USAID's customers working with selected products, representing goods produced mainly by small farmers and microenterprises.	1997		12,186
	1998	15,164	8,757
	1999	18,442	10,583
			(preliminary)
Comments: This indicator now includes the sales derived from our Title II productivity and market programs. It reflects results that are directly associated with our programs and activities.	2000	15,000***	
	2001	22,300***	
	2002(T)	30,000	
Selected MSP Products	New Sales'98	New Sales'99	
Yellow potatoes	1,311	1,396	
Cochineal-Tuna	195	199	
Andean Grains	182	279	
Alpaca-Sweaters	14	15	
Garments	3,369	3,250	
Shoes	1,254	2,250	
Handicrafts	2,432	3,194	
TOTAL	8,757	10,583	
TITLE II PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES SALES*			
Agency	Activity	Sales	
TECHNOSERVE	Alpaca meat & fiber	691	
	Agricultural production**	1,031	
CARE	Cattle Raising	12,433	
	Retail Commerce	1,970	
	Agricultural Production**	617	
ADRA	Agricultural production**	8,418	
PRISMA	Agricultural production**	141	
TOTAL		25,301	
<p>*Since this is the first year that cooperating sponsors have gathered this information, it can not yet be said to actually represent increases in product sales stemming from activity interventions. It is, however, a compilation of sales of products that have benefited from the technical assistance activities carried out by the cooperating sponsors with their clients this year. We will use these figures as a baseline to determine future increases in sales attributable to program interventions.</p> <p>** Encompassess a range of products including: tuna/cochineal, rice, beans, peas, potatoes, coffee, barley, cacao, corn, bananas, wheat, yucca and carrots.</p> <p>***Adjusted downwards due to economic slowdown.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased incomes to the poor				
Objective ID: 527-002-01				
Approved: 4/30/96			Country/Organization: USAID/Peru	
Result Name: IR 2.2 Increased market access for microentrepreneurs and small farmers				
Indicator: 2.2 Employment generated				
Unit of Measure: Full time jobs created		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: MSP Quarterly Progress Reports		1995(B)		2,419
Indicator/Description: Full time jobs or equivalent generated by increased sales in 1999. Includes seasonal employment generated. A full-time job is equivalent to 194 work days in the agriculture sector. This indicator should be analyzed in conjunction with indicator on “increased sales” (PDT2.1).		1997		6,099
		1998	6,222	4,799
		1999	7,323	5,236 (preliminary)
		2000	6,000*	
		2001	11,000**	
		2002	11,000**	
Comments:				
Selected Products Employment		Male	Female	
Yellow potatoes	106	77	29	
Tuna-Cochineal	72	49	23	
Andean Grains	102	73	29	
Alpaca-Sweaters	115	24	91	
Garments	330	152	178	
Shoes	300	238	62	
Handicrafts	4,211	2,148	2,063	
TOTAL	5,236	2,761	2,475	
This indicator on employment is closely related to the previous indicator, and the less than expected results discussed with respect to increased sales under MSP (PDT 2.1). Please note that higher sales figures accompanied with higher generated employment reflect a higher volume of sales and not increases due to higher prices.				
* Targets for 2000 have been adjusted downwards to account for slowdown of economy.				
**Targets for 2001and 2002 have been adjusted to include results from the new PRA activity.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Incomes of the Poor			
Objective ID: 527-002-01			
Approved: 4/30/96		Country/Organization: USAID/Peru	
Result Name: IR 2.4.1 Increased access to financial services by microentrepreneurs and small farmers			
Indicator: 2.3 Number of Microentrepreneurs and Small Farmers with loans outstanding (previously stated as "with access to credit")			
Unit of Measure: Number of Individuals	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Annual Reports from CARE, PRISMA, CRS,	1996		6,900
Indicator/Description: Number of microentrepreneurs and small farmers that have current loans with USAID – supported credit programs. These are credit retailers that receive funding and technical assistance to improve their credit provision capacity. The credit retailers report their entire outstanding portfolio, not just the portion funded by USAID.	1997	9,800	46,800
	1998	20,000	54,180
	1999	60,000	45,067 (4)
	2000 (5)	55,000	
	2001	70,000	
	2002	100,000	
Comments: Data includes projects funded by USAID Peru and BHR Matching Grants.			
Counterpart	Clients	Portfolio US\$	Delqcy Rt
1.- USAID/Peru			
CARE/Edyficar(1)	12,937	5,554,754	7.46%
PRISMA(2)	13,431	1,468,557	9.04%
CRS/Promuc	10,592	908,562	9.24%
CRS/Caritas	4,207	462,769	0.48%
Total	36,457	8,120,032	7.55%(3)
2.- BHR / Matching Grants			
ASODECO	1,524	270,400	8.30%
ADRA	2,376	218,043	3.80%
Total	3,900	488,443	6.29%(3)
Grand Total	45,067	8,883,085	7.48%(3)
Notes: Results do not take into account USAID/W's involvement with MIBANCO through the Gateway Fund.			
(1) In 1999 CARE finalized the process of creating the formal financial institution, EDPYME EDYFICAR. After being disbursed as loan capital, our resources were capitalized as equity. (2) Includes clients funded by other sources of USAID. (3) Weighted average. Loans portfolio in arrears above 90 days divided by total loan portfolio. (4) The lower number of clients are due to: a) the exclusion of 5,000 clients from the FINCA micro-credit program, whose support by the APPLE grant program concluded in 1998; and b) the adjustment of the CARE loan portfolio and an increased capitalization due to the formalization process. With its formalization, we expect both the size of the portfolio and the number of clients to increase substantially over the next two years. (5) We have adjusted our targets to account for the temporary drop caused by the formalization of CARE.			

Text for SO c

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Objective ID: 527-003-01

Objective Name: Improved Health, including Family Planning, of High-Risk Populations

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: SO3 generally exceeded expectations over the past year. Public health and family planning services, and the institutional base that supports them, improved markedly as a consequence of USAID assistance. While some indicators of coverage of health services lagged because of Peru's current economic downturn, institutional capacity and sustainability continued to improve. Particularly noteworthy progress was achieved in the solution of earlier problems in GOP family planning by the institutionalization of strict new family planning medical standards of practice.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 4.2 Infant and Child Health/Nutrition
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Population

Summary of the SO:

SO3 contributes to the Agency goal of “World population stabilized and human health protected” by helping build informed demand for health services and creating sustainable, high quality services. The program also seeks to promote healthy lifestyles, encouraging behaviors that lead to reductions in maternal and child mortality and morbidity. It contributes to the Summit of the Americas Plan of Action by promoting equitable access to basic health services and strengthening the role of women.

USAID is working to accomplish the following health sector results: (1) People take appropriate preventive actions, that is, measures such as immunization, which prevent disease, and have access to information on family planning services, which can reduce undesired pregnancies; (2) People take appropriate promotive actions, that is, measures such as good breastfeeding and weaning practices which help avoid disease and contribute to good nutrition; (3) People take appropriate curative actions, that is, measures such as oral rehydration therapy and referral of high-risk pregnancies; and (4) Sustainable institutions and operations are in place to continue programs when donor investments end. The ultimate customers are infants and young children, women of reproductive age and people at risk of HIV/AIDS, other infectious diseases and malnutrition in Peru’s rural and peri-urban highland and jungle areas. Indigenous populations receive special attention.

Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds are used to improve the services and capacity of the Ministry of Health (MOH) through staff training; upgrading of management systems; enhancing surveillance systems for infectious diseases; biomedical and operations research; and work in the area of health care financing. Development Assistance (DA) funds support family planning to improve reproductive health and reduce maternal and infant mortality associated with high risk and unwanted births. DA funds also support activities with NGOs, helping them to reach out to grassroots communities with health information, empowerment, and quality services.

Key Results:

USAID assistance contributed to the establishment of 88 “model health centers” certified by the MOH in priority regions of the country. The number of couple-years-of-protection (CYP) provided by the MOH to family planning users increased from 1.1 million to 1.4 million. The number of people in priority zones trained in key primary health interventions rose to 24,012 in 1999. The number of condoms distributed or purchased through USAID-supported public and private sector channels increased from 38.9 million in 1997 to 46.3 million in 1999 for contraceptive purposes and HIV/AIDS prevention. Ten USAID-supported NGOs started to increase demand and utilization of health and family planning services in over 1,000 remote, poor communities.

Performance and Prospects:

USAID’s support for building sustainable institutions produced important results for both public and private sector health providers. Project 2000 continued improving the management and quality of care in 12 Departments. In 1999, 18 new facilities were certified as in-service Health Training Centers, so that a total of 88 Training Centers (98% of the target) have now been completed and put into operation. Moreover, nearly 50% of the 2,452 health facilities located in

the 12 Project Regional Directorates had initiated quality improvement programs, largely as a result of in-service training activities offered in Project 2000 Training Centers. Also, a new Budgeting and Programming System, based on service delivery costs, was installed in all 34 Regional Health Directorates of the country. Another positive development is the GOP's willingness to gradually assume the purchase of contraceptives, reducing the need for USAID-donated contraceptives. Starting from near-total dependence on USAID contraceptives in the late 1990s, the GOP increased its contraceptive budget rapidly to about \$1.6 million in 1999 and will commit \$2.3 million in 2000. It is hoped that the program will be fully sustainable in 2003.

In terms of preventive actions, the Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) experienced a small but troubling decline in immunization coverage of children under one year of age, from 97% to 93%, due to management problems. USAID's VIGIA infectious disease program implemented a surveillance and control system for hospital infections. In 70 hospitals, 400 health workers received training, and studies of the prevalence of infections were carried out. VIGIA research studied the efficacy of antimalarial drugs and the emergence of insecticide resistance, and validated a rapid malaria test for use by health promoters.

With regard to promotive actions, the family planning program began to recover from the setback caused by the unsuccessful sterilization campaigns of previous years. The total number of couple-years-of-protection (CYPs), which had dropped from 1.9 million in 1997 to 1.1 million in 1998, rebounded to 1.4 million in 1999. Overall, surgical contraception declined from a high of 47% of the total method mix in 1997 to a low of 15% in 1999; IUD use increased slightly from 20% to 22%; oral contraceptives doubled from 8% to 16%; the injectable contraceptive DepoProvera increased sharply from 15% to 33%; and condom use increased from 4% to 10%.

USAID's ReproSalud NGO project reached a large and growing number of women in poor communities with information and activities of different kinds. By the end of 1999, 195 women's community-based organizations (CBOs), which are responsible for electing reproductive health problems and implementing subprojects to address those problems, were selected. The 195 initial CBOs, in turn, have established relationships with 807 additional neighboring CBOs, increasing the reach of the project to a total of more than 1000 communities. Direct beneficiaries for ReproSalud's educational activities are more than 20,000 and will grow to 50,000 in 2000. During 2001, the advocacy component will result in increasingly strong relationships between CBOs and the MOH, increasing demand for MOH services that are responsive to grass-roots women's needs. In two project communities, family planning consultations with the MOH health facilities increased by 30% - 46% as a result of ReproSalud's community-based actions.

Other actions and services benefited from USAID assistance in both the public and private sectors. As a result of USAID assistance to the MOH through Project 2000, health indicators in Project areas have substantially improved. For example, the percentage of pregnant clients making 4 or more pre-natal visits increased from 30% in 1996 to 49% in 1999. Women seeking pre-natal care early in their pregnancy increased from 11% to 32%. Likewise USAID activities with Peruvian NGOs under the ALCANCE project are resulting in significant gains in acceptance of family planning and other desirable reproductive health practices. During 1999, the 8 ALCANCE NGOs provided counseling services to 30,847 women, made medical visits to 4,801 homes, and cared for 10,878 obstetric and gynecology cases.

Positive performance is expected to continue through 2002. Hoped-for improvements in national health status may be tempered somewhat by political and economic events. Nevertheless, in 2001 and 2002, USAID's SO3 program will be achieving or exceeding planned results in a number of different areas. For example, contraceptive prevalence should recover and surpass previous levels by 2002. Also, Peru should be nearly self-sufficient in contraceptives. The National Epidemiological Surveillance System will have begun national surveillance of sexually-transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. Twenty-two new or upgraded laboratories will be tracking infectious diseases throughout the country. Improved MOH management capabilities will result in higher quality health services to the 80% of the population who make use of Ministry services.

For achievements to continue, SO#3 relies on the levels of funding called for in FY 2002. Activities in family planning and wider reproductive health, child survival, health reform, infectious diseases and HIV/AIDS prevention are key to the impressive progress made in the health sector in Peru over the last decade and must be continued at their planned levels.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

USAID, with cooperation and funding from other donors and the GOP, will perform a new Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) during 2000, and changes in health conditions detected by the DHS could result in shifts in USAID's strategy for health sector assistance during the next 12 months. Most ongoing USAID SO3 activities are designed to continue for at least three more years, so no immediate restructuring of the existing portfolio is planned. In the near term, as ongoing activities are continued, some adjustments in the program's emphases will guide implementation and planning. Greater emphasis will be placed on integration of services, with health, population, and reproductive health services increasingly being consolidated to improve efficiency and coverage. Also, greater emphasis may be placed on identifying and meeting the needs of young disadvantaged Peruvians, especially their need for information and behaviors that can prevent health problems before they occur.

Other Donor Programs:

The Mission completed an analysis of donor assistance (both retrospective and planned) in Health, Population and Nutrition for the years 1994-2005. Of a total projected investment of \$6 billion during this period, \$4.2 billion will be provided by Peru and \$1.8 billion by external donors. USAID is presently the largest donor, providing 40% of total external assistance. Loans from the IDB and the World Bank currently represent 11% and 9%, respectively, and major new health sector loans from both banks are scheduled to begin in 2000.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID G/PHN Cooperating Agencies active in Peru include Pathfinder, the Population Council, the Futures Group, John Snow International, Macro International, Johns Hopkins University, CARE, and others. Major grantees are the MOH, the "Movimiento Manuela Ramos," and a consortium of 8 Peruvian NGOs.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations			
Objective ID: 527-003-01			
Approved: 4/30/96		Country/Organization: USAID/Peru	
Result Name: IR 3.4 Sustainable institutions and operations are in place			
Indicator: Number of facilities certified as model health centers in priority zones			
Unit of Measure: Cumulative number at year end	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: MOH, Project 2000 records	1996(B)	NA	4
Indicator/Description: Number of health facilities certified as model centers in priority zones. The health facilities to be certified are regional hospitals and health centers. The criteria for certification are: a) use of health information; b) community outreach activities; c) implementation of the permanent education system; d) adequate infrastructure; and e) standardized clinical management.	1997	15	7
	1998	35	70
	1999(T)	89	88
	2000	88	NA
	2001	88	NA
	2002*	88	NA
Comments: The Project 2000 Training Program has become an integrating force for maternal, child and perinatal care service providers and hospital directors. The training program is now Peru's major mechanism for implementing quality health improvements in health facilities.			
The indicator is completely attributable to USAID/Ministry of Health collaboration in instituting a sustainable in-service training program. The program is predicated on local solutions to local health management problems, while adhering strictly to the program's rigorous standards of quality. The facilities certified to date represent 98% of all hospitals to be certified and are located throughout 12 health jurisdictions.			
*To be revised with the new Strategic Plan 2002-2006.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations			
Objective ID: 527-003-01			
Approved: 4/30/96		Country/Organization: USAID/Peru	
Result Name: IR 3.4 Sustainable institutions and operations are in place			
Indicator: Number of people in priority zones that are trained in key primary health care interventions			
Unit of Measure: Number of people	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: (Project 2000 and PASARE reports)	1996 (B)	NA	8,100
Indicator/Description: The number of participants trained under three major projects: Project 2000 (the Mission's major maternal and child health project); PASARE (Reproductive Health Support Program), which consists of technical assistance acquired through field support and Coverage with Quality (CCC)-a nationwide project to improve quality of FP and RH services.	1997	9,500	NA
	1998	11,500	17,852
	1999	13,500	24,012
	2000	23,700	NA
	2001 (T)	25,500	NA
	2002	27,000	NA
<p>Comments: As of December 31, 1999, Project 2000 trained 6,947 people, PASARE 14,600, and Coverage with Quality 2,465. Through Project 2000, decentralized training systems have been set up. Regional plans for education and communication, including the training of trainers of community agents, have also been implemented in a satisfactory manner. Further, 12 housing modules for participants of the decentralized in-service training program (PCMI) have been constructed. The PCMI is the major mechanism for implementing quality of care improvements in 88 health establishments, all of which have measurable results to be accomplished within a specific timeframe to obtain certification as a PCMI training center. The PCMI has become a successful experience that the Ministry of Health hopes to extend to parts of the country where Project 2000 is not operating.</p> <p>PASARE and Coverage with Quality have directed their efforts towards building synergies in order to maintain and consolidate previous achievements and reinforce systems to make those efforts sustainable by MOH in central and local levels, i.e. trained 30 supervisors to strengthen institutional capability in "training/supervision" in the 34 General Directorates of Health; and consolidated information and logistic systems to provide reliable data for decision making in local, intermediate and central levels. Same systems are being built for improving community participation and IEC for intervention and civil society participation. Discrete activities, such as Waiting Homes for Delivery and Houses for Advancement of Women (Warmi-Wasi) have served as models and are now in the process of dissemination by other donors.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations				
Objective ID: 527-003-01				
Approved: 4/30/96		Country/Organization: USAID/Peru		
Result Name: IR 3.1 People take appropriate preventive actions				
Indicator: Immunization coverage of children younger than one, by type of vaccine				
Unit of Measure: Percent of children under one		Year	Planned	Actual
Source: MOH records; WHO official reports		1996 (B)	NA	95
Indicator/Description: The average of the immunization rates for the six major childhood diseases targeted by the worldwide Expanded Program on Immunization. These are: polio, measles, tuberculosis (BCG), diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT).		1997	95	97
		1998	95	97.5
		1999	95	93
		2000	95	NA
		2001 (T)	95	NA
		2002	95	NA
Vaccines	1998	1999		
Polio	99%	93%		
DPT	98%	95%		
Measles	95%	90%		
BCG	98%	95%		
Comments: Even though at least 95% of the immunization program is currently financed by the GOP, important political support continues unabated from USAID, UNICEF, PAHO and Rotary Club. Given that immunization coverage is an indicator that every year must start over from zero with a brand new cohort of newborns, repeated success at the target level of 95% is a clear sign of a mature, institutionalized program. The decrease in the coverage of children younger than one year, is related to the lack of vaccines at the operational level due to managerial problems in the EPI (Expanded Program in Immunization).				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations			
Objective ID: 527-003-01			
Approved: 4/30/96		Country/Organization: USAID/Peru	
Result Name: IR 3.1 People take appropriate preventive actions			
Indicator: Number of condoms distributed or sold through USAID-supported channels in a year			
Unit of Measure: Millions of condoms	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: MOH and NGO records	1996 (B)	NA	12.2
Indicator/Description: The number of condoms distributed or sold through the public, non-governmental and commercial sectors.	1997	18.5	38.9
	1998	24	45.6
	1999	29.5	46.3
	2000	27*	NA
	2001	30*	NA
Comments: It includes the commercial sector, whose growth has been largely supported by USAID during 1993-1997. This initial investment has leveraged other sources of the commercial sector. USAID-supported channels initially covered almost 95% of the condom market. Starting 1998, some public sector institutions have started to purchase their condoms directly with their own funds, reducing USAID direct support, and thus achieving sustainability. Currently, USAID directly supported channels move 60% of total condoms in Peru (80% of public sector and 25% of commercial sector). *Starting the year 2000, targets have been revised to include only current USAID direct-supported channels (APROPO, MOH, NGOs).	2002(T)	33*	NA
<p>This indicator is a proxy for preventive actions in the area of HIV/AIDS. However, figures include the condoms used for contraceptive purposes. Nevertheless, the MOH Program for the Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and AIDS (PROCETSS) alone, which is supported by the USAID’s AIDS HELP Activity, has distributed 5.7 million of condoms in 1999. USAID has supported the MOH to mount a technically sound, cost effective program; strengthen the institutional actors and increase visible government support for HIV/AIDS services at both the central and regional levels; and improve coordination of activities with NGOs. Participation of NGOs in HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support has been expanded, coordinated and strengthened in terms of technical quality, management capacity and sustainability.</p>			

Text for SO d

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Objective ID: 527-004-01

Objective Name: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Overall, the SO is "on track" and in some cases exceeding expectations in reducing pollution levels in industrial plants; improving management of national parks; and supporting the Government of Peru (GOP) and the private sector to adopt appropriate environmental policies.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(please select only one)

5.5 Natural Resource Management

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

Summary of the SO:

Consistent with the Agency's goal of protecting the environment, USAID/Peru's Environment and Natural Resources Strategic Objective (SO#4) strives to improve the protection of the

natural resource base and fragile ecosystems, conserve biodiversity and reduce urban and industrial pollution. SO#4 accomplishes these overall results through an integrated program including intermediate results to: strengthen the institutional capacity of the GOP and private sector; mobilize public support for environmental improvements; test and replicate innovative and substantive technologies through pilot projects; and establish and/or enact sound policies and effective legislation. The SO uses child survival funds to help low-income people, particularly women and children, enjoy longer and higher quality lives by reducing risks associated with exposure to urban and industrial pollutants. The ultimate customers of SO#4 are all Peruvians with particular emphasis on the most vulnerable groups including indigenous peoples, women and children and those living in fragile ecosystems or peri-urban environments. In support of the Summit of the Americas, SO#4 contributes to Free Trade and Cooperation in Science and Technology through a cleaner production program, promotion of ISO 14000 certification, strengthening the role of women in the operation/ownership of environmental micro-enterprises and equitable access to basic health services. The SO supports the Summit's initiative to "Guarantee Sustainable Development and Conservation of the Natural Environment" through a new biodiversity activity; BIOFOR, and a pollution prevention program. Finally, the America's Fund Agreement between the USG and the GOP under the Enterprise of Americas Initiative will support SO#4 objectives by financing activities designed to preserve, protect, or manage the natural and biological resources of Peru in an environmentally sound and sustainable manner, while improving child survival and development.

Key Results:

The cumulative number of industrial plants in targeted sectors that have adopted new cleaner production practices exceeded the target of eight plants in 1999 by over 150%. Twenty two of the 80 fishmeal, cement, paper, brewery and tannery plants in the country, which have been exposed to USAID-sponsored pollution prevention activities, have reduced their pollution by more than 10% through the adoption of more efficient systems.

Preliminary results from an update of the Protected Areas Management Matrix demonstrate impressive improvements in the management of biologically-important national parks. A cumulative number of eight parks have achieved management improvements in comparison to the 1999 target of two. Progress is based on already completed USAID-supported activities as well as recent BIOFOR interventions and other donor and NGO activity.

In the area of policy reform, three ENR policy issues were resolved as planned. First, there was no clear GOP criteria for conducting environmental assessments. This issue was resolved by developing a system which outlines general environmental assessment criteria. Second, the administration of natural protected areas lacked intersectoral coordination. This issue was resolved by developing and obtaining GOP approval of an integrated strategy for the management of protected areas. Third, CONAM was operating with a multisectoral technical commission that was not fully functional. This issue was resolved by disaggregating the functions of the commission into specific committees called Technical and Environmental Study Groups.

Finally, USAID's 1999 National Environmental Survey has preliminary results which show that the percentage of Peruvians with an adequate understanding and concern for ENR matters increased dramatically from 15% in 1998 to 30% in 1999.

Performance and Prospects:

A recent survey of industrial plants, that had previously received technical assistance from the sustainable environmental activity, SENREM, found significant reductions in pollution, energy and water use. These plants also demonstrated a heightened awareness of their environmental obligations and of the new GOP regulatory requirements being instituted this year with USAID assistance. In the brewery industry, all four plants implemented changes that reduced environmental contamination by more than 10%. Two of the five cement plants adopted measures to reduce their pollution and the use of inputs by 10% or more despite high capital costs. Paper plants also responded positively with three of the five plants reducing total effluent volume and pollution levels by thirty percent or more. In the tanning industry, SENREM-assisted plans are underway to relocate leather production in Arequipa to an industrial park with a common waste treatment facility to recover and recycle chrome. Also, fishmeal plants are adopting parts of the SENREM clean production package, principally more efficient pumping equipment and dissolved air flotation systems, to reduce contamination of coastal waters and increase the quantity of processed product. The tremendous progress achieved in pollution prevention supports a USAID decision to expand the SENREM focus in cleaner and more efficient production. The design of this expanded effort is complete and USAID is finalizing procedures for setting up a Clean Production Center (CPC). Since the CPC will only become operational late in the fiscal year, FY 2000 will be a transitional year with the prospects for additional impact much less than in FY 1999.

SENREM is strengthening Peru's environmental policy and regulatory framework and promoting private sector participation. This year, SENREM helped CONAM form inter-sector technical committees for quality standards on air and water; establish maximum limits for emissions in the manufacturing and fisheries sectors', and decentralize ENR management through the creation of multi-sector regional environmental committees. SENREM also helped establish an umbrella organization of environmental NGOs to represent the private sector in environmental policy dialogue and completed a draft of the first annual state of the environment report. SENREM is also making good progress in the testing of innovative technologies through pilot projects. Eleven pilot activities are half completed and another eleven are just starting. There is no target this year because of delays caused by budget cuts over the past three years, but given the recent progress, USAID is on track to achieve targets in FY 2000 and 2001.

The new BIOFOR activity developed economic valuation criteria and completed socio-economic studies for forest concessions; provided assistance leading to approval of a strategy for management of protected areas; completed ecological economic zoning analysis for the entire Department of Madre de Dios, one of the richest biodiversity zones in Peru; and completed an inventory of NGOs with a presence at activity sites. BIOFOR also developed and partially completed a training program in strategic planning and financial management for NGOs at activity sites. In FY 2000, BIOFOR will launch a grants program at sites surrounding six protected areas in various parts of Peru.

In FY 2001 and 2002, BIOFOR will continue to support GOP partner institutions, the National Institute for Natural Resources (INRENA) and local institutions in improving the management of national parks, creating communal reserves for isolated indigenous people and developing master plans for various natural protected areas. Also, SENREM's new Clean Production Center should generate considerable pollution reductions in a variety of industrial sectors in FY 2001 and 2002. In addition, USAID/Peru's new Environmental Health activity (EH) will reduce health risks associated with exposure to urban contaminants and pathogens. Implementation will begin in FY 2000, with major impacts anticipated in 2001 and 2002. The two primary results expected are improved environmental health services in targeted communities and policies that facilitate improved urban environmental health conditions.

On the management side, SO#4 has developed and signed a new Strategic Objective Agreement (SOAG) for implementation of the entire SO#4 program. The SOAG provides a coordination mechanism for disparate GOP implementation entities and has already proven to be an agile mechanism for obligation and movement of SO resources.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

USAID has contracted a firm to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the SO in preparation for development of a new 5-year Mission Strategic Plan later this year, including the identification of any new activities and resources necessary to achieve the SO. The review will also consider other donor programs and linkages with other SOs and SpOs. Depending on recommendations of this review USAID plans to develop a new activity in 2001 to help consolidate Peru's environmental framework. Less than optimal funding levels over most of the SO life have already slowed implementation progress. Continued reductions in requested funding levels will further slow implementation and diminish prospects for achieving the SO as planned.

Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank and Japan's International Cooperation Agency (JICA) provide support to rehabilitate Lima's water and sewage systems and the IDB to improve basic sanitation services in 36 cities. The Swiss provide environmental monitoring support to MITINCI which augments our institutional strengthening program, and are also assisting us to develop a clean production center. A small UNDP program, Agenda 21, is assisting CONAM to organize Regional Environmental Committees. USAID collaborates closely with bilateral donors in biodiversity conservation including the Dutch, Germans, Canadians, Finns, and the Swiss. The World Bank, through its Global Environmental Facility, supports the protected areas fiduciary fund, PROFONANPE. FAO is helping to develop a National Forestry Development Strategy and also supports forest management and re-forestation activities in the highlands.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The main GOP counterpart agency for SENREM is CONAM. Principal contractors are the U.S. firm, Abt Associates, and the Peruvian NGO, the Environmental Law Society (SPDA). For BIOFOR, the GOP counterpart is INRENA and the U.S. firm, International Resources Group (IRG), is the main contractor. For Environmental Health, the GOP partner is the General Directorate for Environmental Health (DIGESA) in the Ministry of Health.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors			
Objective ID: 527-004-01			
Approved: 04/30/96, revised 10/98		Country/Organization: USAID Peru	
Result Name: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors			
Indicator: Number of industrial plants in targeted sectors that have adopted new pollution prevention/cleaner production practices			
Unit of Measure: Cumulative Number	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: CONAM records	1996 (B)	NA	0
Indicator/Description: Number of plants in targeted sectors that have reduced or prevented pollution by 10% or more. Plants in targeted sectors are those that have accessed pollution prevention/clean production (P2/CP) promotion activities (e.g., information, training, technical advice, P2 audits, technology transfers, etc.). P2/CP practices are those which (a) reduce the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant entering any waste stream or being released into the environment prior to recycling, treatment or disposal; (b) replace toxic chemicals with less harmful chemicals; and/or (c) reduce the usage of materials (water, natural resources, energy).	1997	0	0
	1998	2	2
	1999	8	22
	2000	24	NA
	2001 (T)	45	NA
	2002	60	NA
Comments: 6 of 34 fish meal plants exposed to USAID-sponsored P2 activities have reduced pollution by more than 10% through adoption of more efficient pumping equipment and dissolved air flotation systems: San Antonio and Hyduk (1998) and Sipesa, Epesca, Coishco, and Exalmar (1999). All four beer and malt plants exposed to USAID P2 TA have reduced their consumption of water and energy, and/or BOD effluent content by 10% or more: Backus & Johnston's in Chiclayo and Lima, and Cervesur's in Cusco and Arequipa. Two of five cement plants exposed to USAID P2 TA have implemented P2 practices resulting in a 10% environmental efficiency increase or more. Cementos Yura has reduced gas pollutants from the alkaline circuit by 20%, and Cementos Lima has installed a new plant which uses 21% less electricity. Three of the five paper/pulp plants that have accessed USAID-sponsored P2 activities have implemented P2 practices and made improvements in their operations. Trupal has reduced solids in the effluent stream by 60% through replacing whole bagasse for bagasse fiber, and volume of effluents by 30% through closure of the water circuit. Papelera Suizo Peruana has reduced solids in effluents by about 70% through recovering fine fibers to close the water circuit and reduced by 67% the volume of effluents. Industria Papelera Atlas has reduced water consumption by 60% as a result of water recirculation. Work is underway to assess how many of the 32 tannery plants exposed to USAID TA have reduced/prevented pollution.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors			
Objective ID: 527-004-01			
Approved: 04/30/96, revised 10/98		Country/Organization: USAID Peru	
Result Name: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors			
Indicator: Number of biologically-important national parks that have achieved management improvements			
Unit of Measure: Cumulative Number of Parks	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Performance Management Matrix updated by a private firm under USAID guidance	1996 (B)	NA	0
	1997	0	0
Indicator/Description: Improvements are management threshold level advances, which reflect increases in performance capacity and use of human, technical and financial resources directed towards the conservation of select national parks and reserves. Threshold levels are: not acceptable, deficient, acceptable with reservations, good and excellent. They are based on the status of the following areas: legal status, administration, budget, strategic planning, level of community participation, use of natural resources, and management of conflicts and threats. Parks considered are: Tingo María, Manu, Huascarán, Cerros de Amotape, Río Abiseo, Yanachaga-Chemillén, Bahuaja-Sonene, Junín, Paracas, Titicaca, Salinas y Aguada Blanca, Pacaya-Samiria, Calipuy, Manglares de Tumbes, MacchuPichu.	1998	1	5
	1999	2	8*
	2000	3	NA
	2001 (T)	5	NA
	2002	7	NA
Comments: Performance Management Matrix is currently being updated and is expected to be finished by March 2000 with information through CY 1999. Contractor is waiting for INRENA to provide information on management capacity of the relevant Natural Protected Areas. However, from preliminary data there is likely to be a net increase of three management improvements in 1999 for a cumulative total of eight. 2002 target is subject to change as part of the portfolio evaluation to begin o/a April 2000.			
*Preliminary figure			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors			
Objective ID: 527-004-01			
Approved: 04/30/96, revised 10/98		Country/Organization: USAID Peru	
Result Name: IR 4.3 Innovative Technologies Tested Through Pilot Projects			
Indicator: Environmental technologies tested and validated through pilot projects.			
Unit of Measure: Annual number	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: USAID Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources MIS	1996 (B)	NA	0
	1997	1	1
Indicator/Description: Innovative, feasible for wide spread adoption and economically viable environmental technologies/practices developed and validated, through the attainment of the intended results. Each new technology is analyzed to make sure that it is tested properly and validated.	1998	1	1
	1999	0	NA
	2000	5	NA
	2001 (T)	6	NA
	2002*	5	NA
Comments: There is no target for 1999 because of delays caused by budget cuts in FY 1997, 1998 and 1999. (*) 2002 target is subject to change as part of the portfolio evaluation to begin o/a April 2000.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors			
Objective ID: 527-004-01			
Approved: 04/30/96, revised 10/98		Country/Organization: USAID Peru	
Result Name: IR 4.5 Sound Policies Established and Effective Legislation Enacted			
Indicator: Number of targeted ENR policy and legislation overlaps, inconsistencies, or gaps eliminated.			
Unit of Measure: Annual Number	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: CONAM MIS	1996 (B)	NA	0
Indicator/Description: Number of ENR policies and legislation approved, which are directed to address 30 pre-selected overlaps, inconsistencies, or gaps, identified in year one by USAID and qualified by a panel of experts. Gaps were identified by a local expert from the Peruvian Society of Environmental Law (SPDA) in 1996	1997	0	3
	1998	3	3
	1999	3	3
	2000	3	NA
	2001 (T)	3	NA
	2002*	3	NA
Comments: The following three of the targeted gaps have been overcome in 1999:			
(i) "Lack of intersectoral coordination in the Natural Protected Areas Administration System" through the issuance of the Natural Protected Areas National Strategy (Plan Director) developed in close coordination among the National Institute of Natural Resources, of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Industry, and local and regional governments;			
(ii) "General Criteria for Environmental Impact Assessment not defined" through the development and approval by Congress of the National Environmental Impact Assessment System (SEIA). This Law has to be approved by the Congress and the President;			
(iii)"Limited functions of CONAM's Multi-Sectoral Technical Commission" through the disaggregation of this Commission into several committees to produce environmental quality standards, called Technical and Environmental Study Groups (GESTA's), two of which are already operating: GESTA-Air and GESTA-Water. The former has received substantial USAID support and is expected to produce early in CY 2000 the first set of air quality standards for several pollutants, including Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Particulate Matter 2.5 and 10, among others.			
(*) 2002 target is subject to change as part of portfolio evaluation to begin o/a April 2000.			

Text for SO e

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Objective ID: 527-005-01

Objective Name: Reduced Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas of Peru

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: In 1999, progress and performance in achieving the Special Objective of Reduced Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas of Peru exceeded expectations, as the reductions in coca cultivation area and coca leaf production largely surpassed the 1999 targets.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.3 Economic Oppty for Rural/Urban Poor
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Law Enforcement

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Illegal Drugs

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

Summary of the SO:

USAID's Special Objective (SpO) on Alternative Development is an integral part of a long-term integrated counter-narcotics strategy that has two critical elements: (1) interdiction and law

enforcement to disrupt narcotics trafficking and lower the farm-gate price of coca leaf; and (2) alternative development interventions aiming at restoring authority of participating local governments and promoting voluntary participation of farmers to engage in licit and sustainable economic activities leading to reduced coca leaf and cocaine production. The Alternative Development Program (ADP) strategy is premised on the hypothesis that offering coca farmers alternative licit sources of income and employment, coupled with improved living conditions and organized communities with the ability to enforce laws, will lead them to voluntarily abandon coca cultivation and thereby achieve a lasting or sustainable reduction in coca production. The SpO ultimate customers are nearly 400,000 low-income farmers and their families residing in approximately 1,600 communities within six of the 11 coca-growing regions, where most coca leaf is produced. The SpO progress is measured by the net reductions in coca cultivation area and coca leaf production, as well as by achieving the following main results: (1) increased commitment to reduce hectares devoted to coca production voluntarily; (2) increased growth of licit economic activities in comparison to the illicit economy; (3) increased availability and access to basic services; (4) increased public participation in local decision making; and (5) increased awareness of social and ecological damage caused by drug production and use. In August 1999, the ADP was amended to conform with the GoP targets and goals, as outlined in its Comprehensive Alternative Development and Prevention and Rehabilitation Program for the period 1999-2003. The original ADP annual targets for this period were revised, the overall USG assistance level increased to a new total of \$194.5 million, and the program assistance completion date extended to December 31, 2003.

Key Results:

As indicated in the annual reports from U.S.G. agencies, in 1999, the Governments of the United States and Peru carried out a highly successful integrated counternarcotics strategy which achieved the following key results: (1) the number of hectares under coca cultivation declined 24% net from 51,000 hectares to 38,700 hectares; while (2) the coca leaf production fell 28% net from 95,600 M.T. to 69,200 M.T. In addition, a total of 27,600 hectares of licit alternative crops (e.g., coffee, cacao, palm heart, pineapple and other crops), were technically and financially supported and are under improved management models, having generated nearly 9,300 new full-time equivalent jobs, nearly 20% for women. Furthermore, living conditions of participating communities and farmers improved significantly with: (1) the completion of 263 new basic social infrastructure and small scale productive projects, e.g. health clinics, school rooms, and water and power supply systems; the rehabilitation of over 250 kilometers of feeder roads; and the construction of 15 bridges, one airstrip and 10 kilometers of irrigation canals. Finally, close to 2,500 loans to micro-entrepreneurs (28% women) and over 1,800 small commercial loans were approved, of which over 80% were awarded to farmers that had never had access to credit before.

Performance and Prospects:

In 1999, the continued combination of effective interdiction, eradication and alternative development permitted the SpO to greatly exceed expectations. As indicated in U.S. Government reports, the 1999 targets for reducing net coca hectareage and coca leaf production were surpassed by 24% and 28% respectively (see Supplement Information Annex for Additional Indicators for this Special Objective). These data demonstrate a continued trend toward coca reduction supported by SpO interventions over the last four years. During 1995-

1999, the cumulative coca reduction of 76,600 hectares represents a 66% decrease in coca area from the 1995 baseline level. This reduction caused a drop in potential coca leaf production of 114,400 M.T., and reduced potential cocaine hydrochloride production by 285 M.T. These reductions are significantly decreasing the potential flow of harmful drugs from Peru to the U.S. and elsewhere. Also, the commitment of participating communities and farmers organizations to reduce hectares devoted to coca production voluntarily met 1999 expectations. A cumulative total of 679 communities and local farmer organizations signed agreements to reduce coca leaf production in their fields voluntarily and commit not to plant new coca, falling short of meeting the 1999 target of 706 by only 3.8% (see PDT, for IR 5.1).

As reported in the 1999 annual survey that documents SpO achievements, interventions providing for increased growth of the licit economy in comparison with the illicit economy did not meet the 1999 target, despite the significant decrease of coca production. However, the gross value of licit agricultural production in all SpO areas, estimated at \$64.6 million, exceeded by 10.1% the gross value of coca leaf production estimated at \$58.7 million. Furthermore, in three of the five participating valleys (Central Huallaga, Aguaytia and Pichis-Palcazu), the gross value of the alternative licit economy was higher than the gross value of coca production (see PDT for IR 5.1.1). Also, with the completion of 263 new basic social infrastructure projects, the 1999 target to increase the availability and access to basic services to 45% of the target population was surpassed, as now 49% actually have such services (see PDT for IR 5.1.2). Finally, to ensure public support for counternarcotics activities, as well as sustainability of ADP achievements, the SpO encourages behavioral changes that seek an increased awareness of the social and ecological damages caused by drug production and use. The annual survey indicates that the 1999 target was exceeded significantly, as the percentage of people recognizing that drug production and consumption cause environmental and social damages were 67% and 92% respectively (see PDT for IR 5.1.4.)

Prospects for achieving the SpO are excellent, as evidenced by several factors, including: the GOP's firm resolution and political will toward addressing the problem of illicit coca cultivation and narco-trafficking, including an accelerated involuntary coca eradication program; the increased international support being provided by the donor community to the GOP 1999-2003 ADP and Rehabilitation Programs, as a result of the November 1998 Consultative Group on Alternative Development and Demand Reduction held in Brussels, Belgium and the follow-on meeting held in Paris, France in January 2000; the new implementation strategy to streamline management through "umbrella contracts"; and the increasing commitment and performance of SpO implementing institutions, especially the private-sector entities under USAID agreements.

Given the overall progress achieved to date, the ADP's current challenge is two-fold: (1) to sustain previous successes and further reduce coca cultivation; and (2) to make these successes permanent over time by creating a sustainable licit economy within an improved environment for participating communities and farmers. Toward this end, a \$42.4 million work plan for CY 2000 proposed by the GoP and all implementing institutions has been approved. In addition, an external, mid-term evaluation is now scheduled to take place in FY 2000 to assess implementation and allow for corrective actions, as needed. Thus, SpO performance is expected to continue through FY2002 to further reduce coca cultivation to 21,000 hectares and production of coca leaf to 39,000 M.T., to increase the gross value of alternative crops by 160% over the

gross value of coca production, and improve the living conditions of participating communities by increasing the basic services coverage to 60% of the target population. Therefore, a timely supply of financial resources at the requested levels becomes critical for ADP consolidation with sustained results.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Current ADP implementation strategy and plans may be adjusted based on the mid-term evaluation results. In addition, due to the potential effects of the GoP's involuntary coca eradication program on SpO interventions in Upper Huallaga and Aguaytia Valleys, closer coordination between USAID and the GoP/USG agencies responsible for the eradication program is being carried out to determine additional resource needs for "safety net" assistance in areas where the economic and social impact of eradication could be highly disruptive. At the request of GoP's coordinating organization, ContraDrogas, the Mission is designing an ADP-funded "emergency program" that would prevent and relieve short-term malnutrition among children, implement labor-intensive activities to generate income, and supply microcredits for small scale economic activities. Since such an emergency program would have to be implemented simultaneously with the regular ADP work plan, additional financial resources will be needed to execute it.

Other Donor Programs:

Currently, USAID is regarded as the leader in alternative development, both in terms of strategy and funding. Other key donors include the UN Drug Control Program (UNDCP), the European Union, Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Canada and the United Kingdom. As a result of the November 1998 Consultative Group (CG) held in Brussels, Belgium, other donors pledged a total of \$118.41 million --\$112.21 million for activities in six coca producing areas not supported by USAID, plus \$6.2 million for ongoing ADP interventions. Of this total, \$21.1 million was made available in 1999 to support the GoP's National Alternative Development Program (NADP). This included \$14.9 million to finance new ADP interventions in non-USAID supported coca growing areas, including \$0.79 million for social prevention and rehabilitation activities, plus \$6.2 million for continued support to ongoing ADP activities. In addition, at the follow-up CG held in January 2000 in Paris, France, four other donors (Germany, Japan, Italy and UNDCP) pledged \$40.75 million to support GoP's NADP activities during 2000. Finally, the GoP has committed the equivalent of \$85.5 million through CY 2003 under USAID's Special Objective Agreement.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The ADP is being implemented by the GoP's coordinating organization, CONTRADROGAS; four Special Projects of the National Development Institute (INADE); the Ministry of Transport and Communications; the San Martin Region Local Governments Association; the U.S. PVO Winrock International; the Center for Drug Education and Information (CEDRO); the Peruvian private bank Nuevo Mundo; the private-sector Exporters Association (ADEX); the Regional Administration Transitory Council of Ucayali; and a Peruvian NGO, PRISMA.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru					
Objective ID: 527-005-01					
Approved: 4/30/96			Country/Organization: USAID Peru		
Result Name: I.R 5.1 Increased commitment to reduce hectares devoted to coca production voluntarily					
Indicator: Number of communities and farmer groups represented in signed coca reduction agreements in Alternative Development Program (ADP) target areas					
Unit of Measure: Cumulative Number of communities			Year	Planned	Actual
Source: CONTRADROGAS ADP implementors; SpO#5 MIS/ Coca reduction agreement records.			1996 (B)	NA	226
			1997	226	239
Indicator/Description: Cumulative number of communities. Reduction agreements are signed by local authorities with their communities (coordinated by CONTRADROGAS and ADP implementors). Indicator is a proxy measurement for the Intermediate Result.			1998	456	581
			1999	706	679
			2000	850	NA
			2001	1006	NA
			2002	1,150	NA
Comments:			2003 (T)	1,300	NA
Priority Valleys:			1997	1998	1999
Central Huallaga			122	153	153
Upper Huallaga			33	50	50
Aguaytia			1	5	37
Pichis-Pachitea			17	17	17
Apurimac River Valley			66	66	132
Other areas			0	290	290
Total			239	581	679
The ADP is an integrated program of service delivery interventions designed to induce behavioral changes in people; implement growth of the licit economy in comparison to the illicit coca-based economy; and improve the quality of life for former coca farmer families and communities, by meeting their basic needs and increasing their participation in local decision making. The Alternative Development Program is being implemented in six target coca-producing areas and also in other areas inside these zones, as defined in the 1999-2003 CONTRADROGAS' ADP Plan.					
According to CONTRADROGAS, the GoP's narcotics control agency, the coca-growing zones in Peru include: (1) Upper Huallaga; (2) Aguaytia; (3) Apurimac-Ene; (4) Central Huallaga-Upper and Lower Mayo; (5) Pichis-Palcazu; (6) Monzon; (7) Tocache-Uchiza; (8) Pozuso-Palcazu; (9) Satipo-Ene; (10) Palmapampa; and (11) Tambopata-Inambari.					
ADP target areas include: (a) Apurimac River Valley in zone 1, (b) Ponaza-Biavo-Sisa-Saposo (or Central Huallaga) in zone 2, (c) Tocache-Uchiza in zone 3, (d) Pichis-Palcazu-Pachitea in zone 5; (e) Aguaytia in zone 4; and Palmapampa in zone 1.					

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru						
Objective ID: 527-005-01						
Approved: 4/30/96			Country/Organization: USAID Peru			
Result Name: I.R. 5.1.1 Increased growth of the licit economy in comparison to the illicit economy						
Indicator: Ratio of licit agriculture production to total coca production						
Unit of Measure: Percentage			Year	Planned	Actual	
Source: ADP special survey			1996 (B)	NA	37.30	
Indicator/Description: Total value of licit agricultural production in AD Program target areas divided by the calculation of total value of production of coca leaf.			1997	28.30	94.70	
			1998	40.60	138.60	
			1999	164.3	110.1	
			2000	194.1	NA	
Comments:			Ratios			
Priority Valleys:	1997	1998	1999	2001	226.5	NA
Central Huallaga	504.6	2,524.6	712.2	2002	262.9	NA
Tocache-Uchiza	49.0	50.7	31.2	2003(T)	303.4	NA
Aguaytia	62.5	70.6	733.2			
Pichis-Palcazu	416.6	407.0	619.7			
Apurimac	53.6	37.6	40.9			
All Areas	94.7	138.6	110.1*			
*As reported in the ADP annual survey, the basis for this ratio is: 1999 Gross value of Licit Agricultural production in ADP target areas (\$64.6 million) divided by 1999 Gross Value of Coca Leaf in ADP target areas (\$58.7 million).						

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru			
Objective ID: 527-005-01			
Approved: 4/30/96		Country/Organization: USAID Peru	
Result Name: I.R. 5.1.2 Increased availability and access to basic services to the target population in AD program areas			
Indicator: Percentage of households with access to basic services in AD Program target areas (analyzed by valleys)			
Unit of Measure: Percent	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: ADP special survey	*1995 (B)	NA	84
Indicator/Description: A household is defined as having access to basic services if it demonstrates at least three of the following: - sewage, drainage or toilet system - potable water system - schools facilities - health facilities - energy facilities	*1997	76	66.3
	1998	39	39
	1999	45	49
	2000	50	NA
	2001	55	NA
	2002	60	NA
	2003(T)	65	NA
Comments: Data by priority areas (ADP target areas):			
	1998	1999	
ADP Target Areas	39	49.4	
Central Huallaga	47.1	56.2	
Tocache-Uchiza	29.5	40.5	
Aguaytia	40.4	48.1	
Pichis-Palcazu	24.8	32.8	
Apurimac	48.4	54.5	
*The original performance indicator for this IR was "Percentage of households with unsatisfied basic needs in APD target areas," and used data from the National Living Standards Survey (NLSS). However, the ADP does not affect all variables included in the NLSS and thus the NLSS index can not reflect direct ADP contributions. Also, there is inconsistency in the periodicity of the NLSS index. Therefore, as reported in last year's R4, this ADP performance indicator was changed for the remaining LOA (1998-2003) to "Percentage of households with access to basic services in ADP target areas" (sewage, potable water, schools, health and energy), and new targets for the period 1998-2003 were set. This new indicator reflects more accurately what the ADP does in terms of basic services being provided, with the community and its local authorities, to the ADP target population. Data to report on this indicator has been gathered through the annual ADP special survey.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru						
Objective ID: 527-005-01						
Approved: 4/30/96			Country/Organization: USAID Peru			
Result Name: I.R.5.1.4: Increased Awareness of Social and Ecological Damage Caused by Drug Production and Use						
Indicator: Percentage of public that recognizes that drug production and consumption cause environmental and social damages in ADP target areas						
Unit of Measure: Percentage (disaggregated by geographical areas)		Year	Planned	Actual		
		1996 (B)	NA	12		
Source: ADP special survey		1997	21	NA		
Indicator/Description: People surveyed who recognize environmental damages caused by coca production, and social damages caused by drug production, trafficking and consumption.		1998*	31	59 44 (Env) 74 (Soc)		
		1999	42 65(r) Env. 50(r) Soc. 75(r)	62.7 Env. 67 Soc. 92		
Comments: Starting 1998 a new improved methodology was applied. Therefore, the data reported in 1997 is not comparable to 1998.						
Environmental damages of coca production (ADP target areas)	1998	1999	2000	55 70(r) Env. 60(r) Soc. 80(r)	NA	
	44	67.1				
	Central Huallaga	45.1	55.6			
	Tocache-uchiza	48.4	70.0			
	Aguaytia	43.2	72.8	2001	59 77(r) Env. 70(r) Soc. 85(r)	NA
	Pichis-Palcazu	35.2	56.9			
	Apurimac	43.2	80.1			
	Social damages of drugs (ADP target areas)	74.1	91.9	2002	81 Env. 80 Soc. 83	NA
	Central Huallaga	78.4	97.3			
	Tocache-Uchiza	73.4	96.3			
	Aguaytia	70.5	95.4	2003(T)	85 Env. 85 Soc. 85	NA
	Pichis-Palcazu	83.2	88.5			
	Apurimac	63.4	81.8			
	(*) To better reflect achievement of this IR, since 1998 the public recognition of environmental and social damages has been also reported separately. Also, since the original 2001 target was already achieved in 1998, Annual targets for the period 1999-2003 have been included. These are marked with (r).					

Text for SO f

Country/Organization: USAID Peru

Objective ID: 527-006-01

Objective Name: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Quality Basic Education in Target Areas

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: SpO#6 is on-track, with interventions that continue to increase awareness on girls' patterns of educational achievement and the barriers affecting their successful completion of primary school. An active National Network and increased number of local networks bring together different public and private entities to advocate for and help implement quality education for girls. Community and school-based interventions to address barriers have been designed and will be implemented next year.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 3.1 Access to Ed/Girls' Education

(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

Summary of the SO:

Through Special Objective Six (SpO#6), USAID/Peru addresses major impediments to completion of quality primary schooling and initiation of secondary schooling by rural girls. The principal changes envisioned in selected districts at the SpO level are a greater proportion of age-appropriate enrollment of girls in school and improvements in girls' primary school completion rates. This SpO contributes to the Summit of the Americas' goal of 100 percent completion of primary school by the year 2010, and the Summit's Plan of Action in democracy and education by invigorating community participation, promoting intercultural values, supporting teachers to improve methodologies and materials, and addressing gender equity. It helps eradicate poverty and discrimination by promoting universal access to education and strengthening women's role in society. The ultimate customers are the girls and young women of Peru, in particular the 275,000 school-aged girls in the target areas of Ayacucho, Huancavelica and Apurimac, which were the hardest hit by terrorism, where the majority of the population lives in extreme poverty and where there is the greatest need to strengthen girls' education. Half of the women in these areas are illiterate, with the number of school years completed averaging between 1 and 3 years.

Intermediate Results are: (1) increased consciousness of the importance of girls' quality education, particularly among rural girls, and the constraints affecting it; (2) community and school-based programs that address barriers to girls' quality education implemented in target areas; and (3) improved and sustainable local capacity to implement appropriate policies and programs that support quality education for girls.

Key Results:

In 1999, opportunities for girls' quality basic education increased in target areas, as 27 percent of girls enrolled in first grade were at the appropriate age, compared to 20 percent in 1996. The National Network for Girls' Education and four departmental networks have been established to actively advocate for improved policies and programs that support girls' quality education. The Network developed an Open Agenda for the Education of Rural Girls, which was widely disseminated among policy-makers, educators, NGOs, business and community leaders.

Performance and Prospects:

USAID continued to work towards increased consciousness of the importance of girls' quality education, particularly among rural girls, and the constraints affecting it, through the National Network for Girls' Education in Peru (see PDT 6.2). In 1999 the National Network supported the Ministry of Education (MOE) campaign of universalization of pre-primary school at age five. In response to information requests and interest from around the country, the Network began publishing a quarterly bulletin, "Voces de las Niñas" (Girls' Voices) providing information about issues affecting girls' education, recent developments on girls' education and testimony from girls about their experiences. This information can be used for advocacy, raising awareness among parents and community leaders about the importance of (and barriers to) quality education for girls, and providing models for local organization and programs in favor of girls' education.

The National Network developed a document, Agenda Abierta para la Educación de las Niñas Rurales (Open Agenda for the Education of Rural Girls), that was widely disseminated in 16 departments of the country that have the greatest number of girls not completing primary school, over age for grade, and not attending secondary school. The Agenda was also distributed to the

Peruvian Congress and to prominent policy and decision-makers. The dissemination of the Agenda was followed by the first National Conference on Rural Girls' Education in June 1999 that brought together over 350 participants from the above 16 departments, including the Minister of Education and the Minister of Women's Promotion and Human Development, congresswomen, educators, leaders of the business community, community leaders, representatives of NGOs, parents and young girls. The Agenda was discussed and further developed and commitments were made to work toward achieving its recommendations.

Improved and sustainable local capacity to implement appropriate policies and programs for girls' education (IR 3) is beginning to take form. As a result of the National Conference and outreach by the New Horizons project and National Network members, four local networks have been established to promote quality education for rural girls in Ayacucho, San Martin, Amazonas and Huancayo-Huancavelica, all departments where girls are at high risk for not completing primary school. Actions in Ayacucho have promoted an increase of timely enrollment of girls in targeted communities.

Results from New Horizons work with 7 communities in the districts of Huanta and Tambo in Ayacucho to develop community-based and school-based programs to enhance educational opportunities for girls (IR 2) include: 1) a coalition of parents, local authorities, teachers and students, that is organizing a committee to prevent violation of girls' rights and protect their safety; 2) a health sector administrator responsible for several villages providing services to assure that school-aged girls are healthy and informed about health issues; and 3) community members in one village who will provide labor to build a new school and install a potable water system with supplies and engineering services provided by the municipality.

Experience gained through several discrete education activities implemented under other SOs in collaboration with SpO6, continues to inform the design of pilot projects. For example, the democracy activity, Democratic Education and Student Participation in Public Schools, has favor girls' school participation: in primary schools, girls and boys are participating equally in classrooms; there has been a decrease in physical mistreatment of students; and both boys and girls demonstrate increased knowledge of their rights. EBADECA (Basic Education for Aymara Community Development), a program for children aged 0-5 living in non-Spanish speaking rural areas in the south of Puno, served a total of 7,874 children in 1999 in the 314 participating Wawa-utas (nursery schools). Preliminary results from a final assessment of children's achievement and integration into primary school show marked developmental gains in participating children. EBADECA sensitized communities and parents about the importance of educating girls as well as boys. Special efforts were made to sustain the gains realized by this project by turning over EBADECA activities to local education authorities and communities.

USAID/Peru was awarded basic education funds from the Presidential Initiative (inspired by the 1998 Summit of the Americas) to implement an activity called Opening Doors (Abriendo Puertas). This activity, which began in October 1999, will positively affect the determinants of education for rural girls with the overall objective of improving girls' primary school completion rates among the hardest to reach populations in target areas of Ayacucho and Apurimac, with planned expansion to Huancavelica. Activities envisioned under Opening Doors will also demonstrate innovative cost-effective interventions to support girls' education, especially in

remote rural villages, in such areas as bilingual education, distance education and community/parent participation in basic education. In FY 2002 Opening Doors will have been implemented in at least 360 indigenous communities.

A small project will be implemented in Ayacucho by the Salesian Missions to recruit, educate and provide occupational training to orphaned and abandoned children affected by years of political violence in the region. USAID's contribution to this project will focus on recruiting and educating orphaned or abandoned girls, many of whom are out of school because there is no one to take care of and guide them.

The National Network will continue to grow and strengthen. Next year the Network will embark on a sustainability campaign to capture additional resources (especially those locally generated) for programs and projects that provide expanded opportunities for girls' education. The Network will also launch a national public awareness campaign about girls' education directed to decision-makers and those who influence public policy.

SpO#6 truly promotes synergies within the Mission, as the SpO#6 Team is made up of staff from other SO teams. For example, work under other SOs with pre-primary children and illiterate women will fuel synergies that improve girls' and women's self-esteem, knowledge of their rights and participation in political processes. Municipal governments' increased knowledge of gender and school issues will increase the coverage and impact of SpO#6 objectives. Collaboration with the health sector will promote education of girls about puberty, sexuality and nutrition and with the environmental SO about rational use of natural resources.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Activity interventions may be modified by MOE plans to implement a rural education program. Depending upon the results of awareness surveys, and other studies, the project will refine, change and/or expand its campaigns to raise national and local awareness.

Other Donor Programs:

The IDB is supporting early childhood education by financing the expansion of Wawa Wasis (children's centers) around the country and is planning a loan to reform secondary education. The World Bank is financing national teacher training, infrastructure development and management improvement at the MOE. Spain and Germany are supporting teacher training and curriculum development, especially in bilingual education.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The Girls' and Women's Education (GWE) project of the Global Bureau's Women in Development Office, known in Peru as New Horizons, is implemented through CARE. The research component is managed by World Education with the Peruvian NGO Red Nacional de Promoción de la Mujer (National Network for the Advancement of Women). UNICEF, in collaboration with the MOE, will have primary responsibility for Opening Doors, working also with CARE and with a local Peruvian NGO, CIDE (Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo de la Educación). The Salesian Missions, an international PVO, manages the occupational project in Ayacucho, funded by the Displaced Children's and Orphans' Fund.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Quality Basic Education in Target Areas			
Objective ID: 527-006-01			
Approved: 5/21/98		Country/Organization: USAID Peru	
Result Name: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Quality Basic Education in Target Areas			
Indicator: Girls' age-appropriate enrollment for grade in primary school in targeted areas			
Unit of Measure: Percent of cohort in a given year	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Ministry of Education (MOE) records	1996 (B)	NA	20
Indicator/Description: Number of girls enrolled in first grade at age six as a proportion of total girls enrolled in first grade in Ayacucho department in a given year.	1999	26.5	27
	2000	29	NA
	2001	31.5	NA
	2002 (T)	35	NA
Comments: Data specific to USAID target areas in Ayacucho reveal that late enrollment for girls means that many of them are in the third or fourth grade when they reach age 13-14, an age at which expectations for them change. Further analysis of primary school enrollment in pilot communities reveals that of a total of 339 girls between the ages of 5 and 18, 82 were appropriate age for grade, or 24 percent. The problem lies not only in late enrollment, but also in grade repetition, prolonged absenteeism and school drop-out. The recent GOP law to enroll children in pre-school at age five should help improve the situation. Enrollment information used to assess 1999 results are from data collected by New Horizons as baseline for pilot projects. Accurate, current data on education enrollment and achievement disaggregated by sex, age and department is difficult to access. Several national surveys, all conducted at different intervals, provide bits and pieces of information, but there is no centralized database that gives a current and comparative view of education in Peru. In 1998 the Ministry of Education collected raw data to update its 1993 school census, but this data has not been analyzed. New Horizons is working with the Ministry to improve data collection and analysis. The National Network has formed a data committee and plans to review the DHS 2000 to include essential questions on basic education.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Quality Basic Education in Target Areas			
Objective ID: 527-006-01			
Approved: 5/21/98		Country/Organization: USAID Peru	
Result Name: IR 6.1 Increased consciousness of the importance of girls' quality education, particularly among rural girls, and the constraints affecting it			
IR 6.1.1 A National Network for Girls' Education established and operating			
Indicator: One National Network for Girls' Education			
Unit of Measure: Actual count	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: New Horizons (i.e., USAID/Peru GWE country program) records	1997 (B)	NA	0
	1998 (T)	1	1
Indicator/Description: The establishment of a multisectoral National Network is an important benchmark for promoting girls' education. It provides a forum to disseminate information on the importance of girls' education, identify constraints, propose solutions, lobby and leverage resources to finance initiatives that increase educational opportunities for girls. Members of the National Network include key decision makers from governmental and non-governmental organizations.	1999	1	1
	2000	1	NA
	2001	1	NA
	2002	1	NA
Comments: The National Network on Girls' Education in Peru was established in 1998 with the support of USAID G/WID Girl's and Women's Education Initiative (GWE) known in Peru as the New Horizons Activity.			
The National Network on Girls' Education in Peru currently has 22 institutional members, with a total of 30 representatives. Meeting monthly, members represent 6 entities of the GOP (the Office of the First Lady, the Congress, and the Ministries of the Presidency, Education, Advancement of Women and Human Development, and Health); the media; non-governmental organizations; schools and universities, including Church-affiliated schools; business; and donors (USAID, UNICEF, Ayuda en Accion). In addition to the three standing committees (policy and program, membership and information dissemination, and financing/fund-raising), a new committee on research and data has been formed.			
Next year, we will not report a Performance Data Table for this indicator.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Quality Basic Education in Target Areas			
Objective ID: 527-006-01			
Approved: 5/21/98		Country/Organization: USAID/Peru	
Result Name: IR 6.1.2 Improved knowledge of constraints affecting girls' quality education			
Indicator: Number of studies produced and disseminated to inform public and policy makers on barriers affecting girls' education			
Unit of Measure: Number of studies completed	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: New Horizons records	1997(B)	-	0
Indicator/Description: Studies, generated by USAID activity and formally presented in workshops, seminars, conferences and other , that address defined barriers to girls' education.	1998	3	3
	1999	2	2
	2000	2*	NA
	2001	2	NA
Comments: The National Network commissioned a document to gather and analyze additional secondary data about the educational situation of girls in rural Peru and to recommend basic actions essential to improving rural girls' educational opportunity. The document, the Agenda Abierta, was widely distributed prior to and then discussed at the First National Conference on Girls' Education in Rural Areas in June, 1999. The Agenda calls for 5 essential components that are essential for rural girls' successful completion of primary school: 1) access and timely enrollment for all girls; 2) time and conditions provided to all girls to study; 3) quality education that supports learning achievement for girls; 4) education, health counseling and care and physical comforts related to changes of puberty; and 5) respectful treatment of girls in child friendly schools.	2002 (T)	2	NA
<p>Two documents were presented at Peru's Education for All Conference: The Titikaka Network of Puno presented La Nina en la Escuela Rural: Formalmente Educada, Indebidamente Formada (Girls in Rural Schools: Formally Educated, but Still Ignorant). Members of the Lupuna Network of Iquitos presented a paper, Educacion de la Nina Rural e Indigena de la Amazonia (Education of the Indigenous Rural Girl of the Amazon Region).</p> <p>UNICEF commissioned a document, "Chonta y Palmito: Paginas sobre Genero y Educacion", that explores gender issues and offers approaches to manage them with Amazonian children. This document was distributed through the National Network as well as through UNICEF's own broad network.</p> <p>* Target for 2000 has been adjusted from 3 to 2 studies, in light of the time and resources required for each study.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Quality Basic Education in Target Areas			
Objective ID: 527-006-01			
Approved: 5/21/98		Country/Organization: USAID Peru	
Result Name: IR 6.3 Improved and sustainable local capacity to implement appropriate policies and programs that support quality education for girls			
IR 6.3.1 Local networks established to promote girls' education			
Indicator: Number of local networks established and operating			
Unit of Measure: Actual count	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: New Horizons records	1997 (B)	NA	0
Indicator/Description: Number of networks created to bring together teachers, parents, local governments, NGOs and business associations to promote girls' education and address specific barriers affecting it within a target geographic area (e.g., community/ district/ province/department).	1998	1	1
	1999	3	4
	2000	7	NA
	2001	8	NA
	2002 (T)	9	NA
<p>Comments: Local networks are important to ensure locally-appropriate strategies to address barriers to girls' education. The Local Network for Rural Girls' Education in Ayacucho includes members from the faculty of education of the National University of Huamanga, the regional office of the Ministry of Education, local NGOs, church representatives and other government organizations. In Huancayo and Huncavelica agreements have been made between NGOs and municipal governments to work with female leaders to promote girls' education in the rural areas of these departments. Local leaders in San Martín formed the Network for Education of Rural Girls in San Martín and are performing an assessment on girls' education status in rural communities. This network is made up of representatives from both the health and education sectors, local NGOs and municipal governments. In Chachapoyas, Amazonas, prompted by efforts of local education authorities, the Regional Working Group on Rural Girls' Education in Amazonas was formed. The objectives of this group are to 1) disseminate the Open Agenda in the department of Amazonas; 2) collaborate with public and private entities to implement activities to support girls living in rural areas; and 3) organize a series of workshops and meetings for teachers, parents, students and community leaders to disseminate and discuss the Open Agenda.</p> <p>Plans for 1999-2000 include the establishment of local networks in the two districts where pilot programs will take place in Ayacucho. The Opening Doors project will also promote local committees to support girls' education.</p>			

R4 Part III: Resource Request

Program Resource Level

USAID/Peru levels for DA/CS, ESF/INC/CP, and P.L. 480 Title II for the planning period conform to the levels we were instructed to use for the R4 as follows: FY 2000 is consistent with the approved OYB level; FY 2001 is maintained at the CP request level (with the exception of P.L. 480 Title II which is still under discussion); and FY 2002 is kept at the budget control level provided by the LAC Bureau. Over the three year period the Mission is requesting \$353.9 million which includes \$120.0 million of P.L. 480 Title II resources, \$123.9 million of DA, \$19.0 million ESF and \$91.0 million of INC resources. Of the total DA amount, \$12.8 million will be transferred to the Global Bureau for Field Support to SO#3, Improved Health, including Family Planning, of High Risk Populations; and \$111.1 million will be managed by the Mission. As requested by the LAC Bureau, we are providing below a description of the impact on our strategic objectives if FY 2001 and/or FY 2002 levels were reduced.

- Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes (SO#1). As we indicated in the Covering Memo, during the past two years the Mission has requested \$5 million in ESF to strengthen local governments outside the coca growing areas to build upon lessons learned from its current Local Government Strengthening effort under the Alternative Development program, and to support justice sector reforms if opportunities present themselves following the April 2000 national elections.

To date, the Mission has received limited ESF funding (\$300,000 for election related activities). In addition, no ESF funding has been approved for FY 2000 and ESF levels for FY 2001 and FY 2002 have been reduced to \$2 million. These reductions will prevent the Mission from enhancing citizen participation in local government decision-making processes and to take advantage of Peru's post election environment should it be favorable toward the introduction of justice sector reforms. For these reasons, we ask that ESF levels of \$2 million in FY 2001 and FY 2002 be increased to \$5 million in order to have a major impact on promoting democracy in these areas.

- Increased Incomes of the Poor (SO#2). DA resource levels for FY 2000 and FY 2001 will enable the SO to fully fund the ongoing Microenterprise and Small Producers (MSP) project and to initiate a new microenterprise activity focusing on micro-credit services and poverty lending, especially in the highland and jungle areas. Additionally, these DA resource levels, in conjunction with funds from the Alternative Development Program, will support the full operation of ten economic corridors under the Poverty Reduction and Alleviation (PRA) Activity. If DA funding in FY 2001 and FY 2002 were to be reduced, coupled with a drastic reduction in the Title II program in the same years based on the current phaseout plan, this would force the Mission to defer the start of a new microenterprise activity and would seriously affect the Mission's ability to assist in reducing poverty. In view of the above, the Mission appreciates the Bureau's support in the latest budget guidance for the R4 which recommends Title II program levels of \$40 million in FY 2001 and \$35 million in FY 2002.

- Improved Health, including Family Planning of High-Risk Populations (SO#3). As part of this SO's sustainability strategy, consideration has been given to the establishment of an endowment with MaxSalud and another endowment with Reprosalud is under study. The high FY 2001 CP level of \$20.5 million for USAID's population program will permit the Mission to further support existing and planned new interventions. Failure to receive the additional funding in FY 2001 would make it impossible for the Mission to introduce new initiatives (including endowments) and limit us to the implementation of ongoing activities.
- Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors (SO#4). The Strategic Objective has experienced reductions of resources over the past four years, resulting in delays in the design and implementation of new activities and in the reduction of targets at a time when Peru's environmental problems are increasingly more severe. Planned levels of resources in FY 2001 and FY 2002 are adequate to support the SO's needs, but if they are reduced to FY 2000 levels, implementation will not only slow down considerably but achievement of the strategic objective could be seriously affected. In addition, the SO is in need of more staff, but a gradual reduction in Mission-wide ceilings has not permitted the approval of an additional position; consequently, as an alternative, the SO has been making maximum use of short-term technical assistance.
- Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Quality Basic Education in Target Areas (SO#6). Present funding levels support planned activities in Ayacucho and selected communities in Apurímac. Planned FY 2001 and FY 2002 funding levels would permit the Mission to expand work to improve the quality of basic education for girls in Huancavelica and in additional communities in Apurímac. Working in all three departments, as originally planned, is essential to achieve the desired impact on decreasing barriers to girls' education, especially in rural areas. These departments not only share borders, they share culture, language and similar significant problems in providing quality education for girls. If FY 2001 and FY 2002 funding were to be reduced to the FY 2000 level, we would not be able to implement activities in these additional departments, and would miss the opportunity to replicate proven strategies in similar environments to accomplish greater impact on girls' education achievement and to assure sustainability of quality basic education for girls where it is most needed.

In general, the Mission has tried to (1) use a conservative approach when programming future commitments taking into consideration that the overall FY 2001 CP request levels are overly optimistic; and (2) ensure that the distribution of funds within the tables don't deviate from the levels that the bureau has been able to sustain over the previous years. As a consequence, at the end of FY 2002, Mission pipelines reflect 8-12 months of expenditures.

OE and Workforce

USAID/Peru, like most USAID field missions, has continued to scrutinize operating costs, strive for efficiencies, and seek innovative ways to do "more with less". To keep staffing at a level which can be reasonably supported under the annual operating expense allowances, the Mission moved to reduce staff from 155 employees on-board at the end of FY 1999 to an on-board level

of 149 at the end of FY 2000. This effective management of the workforce and other steps to cut operating costs will allow the Mission to fully support the USAID/Peru program under the AID/Washington mandated FY 2000 annual operating expense level of \$5,560,900. However, this level does not provide sufficient flexibility to allow us to manage any significant unforeseen expenses such as long term medical evacuations. Additionally, there is no provision within this level for added cost which the Mission might incur in fulfilling its role as a regional business center providing financial management, legal, contracting, and executive office services to USAID/Colombia and USAID/Ecuador.

The USAID/Peru Congressional Presentation for FY 2001 showed an Operating Expense level of \$6,540,000. However, \$860,000 of that amount was for procurement of furniture and equipment to be installed in the new USAID office building which is being constructed on the Embassy compound. The cost of this procurement is now shown in the Capital Investment Fund table (CIF- 25527), thereby reducing the amount to be included in the regular Operating Expenses table (OE- 25527) to \$5,680,000. The continued judicious use of funds and an additional staff reduction down to 148 on-board at the end of FY 2001, should allow the Mission to operate within this OE budget level without experiencing any negative impact on the program. However, it must be recognized that this level of operating expenses does not consider costs, which USAID/Peru will incur as it becomes fully functional as a Regional Business Center serving Ecuador and Colombia. This level also does not include necessary upgrading and replacement of data processing hardware and software; these costs are included in the Capital Investment Fund table.

The overall change in Operating Expenses from FY 2000 to FY 2001 is an increase of only 2 percent. Individual object classes, which changed by 5 percent or more include:

<u>Object Class</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Increase/ Decrease</u>	<u>Reason For Change</u>
11.0	Personnel Compensation	9%	Projected salary increases & personal movement
12.0	Personnel Benefits	10%	Foreign transfer allowances, temporary quarters, allowance registration
21.0	Travel/Transportation Persons	(11%)	Reduced medivacs
22.0	Transportation of Things	(9%)	Reduction of other misc services
31.0	Equipment	(47%)	ADP Hardware/Software
moved			to Capital Investment Fund (table CIF-25527)

The FY 2002 budget is a straight-line projection of the FY 2001 budget. Therefore, there is no change in the overall budget amount and only very modest changes in individual object classes.

Given current operating modalities and expectations, USAID/Peru can operate within the proposed operating expenses budget levels. However, these levels do not allow for unforeseen events. The most significant contingency which USAID/Peru faces is the unknown impact which

the massive infusion of U.S. aid into Colombia will have on the Mission's operating expense cost. While the USAID/Colombia budget (especially the operating expense funds which are to be provided under the supplemental appropriation) will cover costs incurred in Colombia and some costs which will be incurred in Peru, there are ancillary expenses such as certain travel costs, backup support in Peru for regional staff who are on extended TDY in Colombia, support of USAID/Colombia staff who are on TDY in Peru, etc., which will have to be borne by USAID/Peru. It is impossible to judge the magnitude of these costs until the supplemental appropriation is passed and the composition of the USAID/Colombia program and staff are more certain. In addition, the Ecuador program may also be increasing, thereby putting a further strain on USAID/Peru OE and staff. It thus is prudent that we maintain an awareness that the ability of USAID/Peru to function effectively and efficiently within prescribed OE budget levels for FY 2000 through FY 2002, is tied to USAID programs in the region and not just to changes in Peru.

Capital Investment Fund

Table CIF-25527, Capital Investment Fund (CIF), contains \$800,000 for procurement of office furniture and equipment and \$60,000 for shipping of office furniture and equipment for FY 2001 and again for FY 2002. This \$1,600,000 of furniture and equipment and its shipping costs, is for outfitting the USAID/Peru Office Building which is being constructed on the Embassy Compound.

Other items which are included on the CIF table, include \$87,000 for ADP Hardware purchases, \$80,000 for ADP Software purchases, and \$5,500 for shipping in FY 2001 and \$64,000 for ADP Hardware purchases, \$10,000 for ADP Software purchases, and \$6,000 for shipping in FY 2002. The following paragraphs discuss the specifics of these purchases and why the Mission needs them.

According to information provided by IRM/Washington during the System's Manager Conference last December, the Agency is moving to a New Network Operating System (NOS) which will require all missions to move from Banyan NOS to Windows NOS. The original plan was to move to the Windows NT 4.0 Server but Microsoft has just issued its new NOS called Windows 2000 Server. In addition, the current Beyond Mail software will have to be replaced by Microsoft mail products (Outlook and MS Exchange). Additionally, the Agency has standardized at the client level with Windows 95 desktop and Office 97. Both of these systems are old products and we anticipate that it will be necessary to move to more current software such as Windows 2000 PC Client level and Office 2000.

USAID/Peru must replace old and outdated ADP equipment such as one server, that is now 3 years old, plus PCs and laptops which are running at 166MGZ or slower, and printers, etc., which are at the end of their useful life.

Please note the indicated budget does not include IT requirements for the new USAID building such as connectivity equipment, cabling, etc. This will be addressed in future R4 submissions. In addition, the Agency is going to install a new software package called Momentum. Special

hardware and software required to run Momentum have not been included in this request, but will also be addressed when future guidance is received from IRM/W.

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SO3 "Improved Health, including Family Planning, of High-Risk Population"							
	POPULATION						
	936-3057 Contraceptives	High	5 years (1999-2003)		1,500		2,000
	936-3069 JHPIEGO	Medium	3 years (1999-2001)		300		
	936-3070 Pop. Leaders Fellow	Medium High	5 years (1999-2003)		200		200
	936-3083 Measure	High	4 years (1999-2002)		1,800		400
	936-3086 Frontiers	High	5 years (1999-2003)		200		400
	SUB TOTAL POPULATION				4,000		3,000
	CHILD SURVIVAL AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES						
	936-597408 Rational Pharmaceutical Management	Medium High	5 years (1999-2003)		100		100
	936-5974.13 Partnerships for Health Reform	Medium High	5 years (1999-2003)		100		100
	SUB TOTAL CHILD SURVIVAL AND INF. DIS.				200		200
	BASIC EDUCATION						
	936-5848 Girls' Education	Medium High	4 years (1998-2001)		500		
	SUB TOTAL BASIC EDUCATION				500		0
GRAND TOTAL.....					4,700		3,200

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

Program, Workforce and OE

(in a separate folder named Country02R2b_data; enter data and print separately)

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country: PERU
 Approp:
 Scenario: DA/CSD

S.O. #, Title		FY 2000 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 1: Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes															
	Bilateral	3,100											3,100	4,290	1,698
	Field Spt	0											0	0	0
		3,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,100	4,290	1,698
SO 2: Increased Incomes of the Poor															
	Bilateral	7,200	1,520	5,680										8,165	4,028
	Field Spt	0	0	0										0	0
		7,200	1,520	5,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,165	4,028
SO 3: Improved Health, including Family Planning, of High-Risk Populations															
	Bilateral	15,318					9,018	2,250	2,600	500	950			22,987	11,986
	Field Spt	4,532					4,332	200	0	0	0			5,792	2,696
		19,850	0	0	0	0	13,350	2,450	2,600	500	950	0	0	28,779	14,682
SO 4: Improved Environmental Management in Targeted Sectors															
	Bilateral	4,080										4,080		7,290	3,752
	Field Spt	20										20		194	0
		4,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,100	0	7,484	3,752
SO 5: Reduce Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas of Peru															
	Bilateral													70	80
	Field Spt													0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	80
SO 6: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Quality Basic Education in Target Areas															
	Bilateral	200							200					479	631
	Field Spt	300							300					336	264
		500	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	815	895
SO 7:															
	Bilateral														
	Field Spt														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8: Other Activities in Support of Country's Development Strategy															
	Bilateral	150		150										254	50
	Field Spt	0		0										0	0
		150	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	50
Total Bilateral		30,048	1,520	5,830	200	0	9,018	2,250	2,600	500	950	4,080	3,100	43,535	22,225
Total Field Support		4,852	0	0	300	0	4,332	200	0	0	0	20	0	6,322	2,960
TOTAL PROGRAM		34,900	1,520	5,830	500	0	13,350	2,450	2,600	500	950	4,100	3,100	49,857	25,185

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	7,350
Democracy	3,100
HCD	500
PHN	19,850
Environment	4,100
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	27,900
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	27,900
CSD Program	7,000
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	7,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

Workforce Tables

USAID/PERU End of year On-Board FY 2000 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	Sp06	Sp07	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	2	1	2			9	4	2	1	1	1		9	18
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1		1				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	1		0.5					1.5	1	2.5	7	2	0.5		13	14.5
Other FSN/TCN	3	2	2	1.5	3	0.5	1	13	4	15.5	39	3			61.5	74.5
Subtotal	6	4	4.5	2.5	5	0.5	1	23.5	10	20	48	6	1.5	0	85.5	109
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens		1			2	1		4							0	4
FSNs/TCNs	5	6	10	4	9		1	35							0	35
Subtotal	5	7	10	4	11	1	1	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Total Direct Workforce	11	11	14.5	6.5	16	1.5	2	62.5	10	20	48	6	1.5	0	85.5	148
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs			1					1							0	1
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	11	11	15.5	6.5	16	1.5	2	63.5	10	20	48	6	1.5	0	85.5	149

Workforce Tables

USAID/PERU End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2001 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	Sp06	Sp07									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	2	1	2			9	3	2	1	1	1		7	17 (*)
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1		1				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	1		0.5					1.5	1	2.5	7	2	0.5		13	14.5
Other FSN/TCN	3	2	2	1.5	3	0.5	1	13	4	15.5	40	3			62.5	75.5
Subtotal	6	4	4.5	2.5	5	0.5	1	23.5	9	20	49	6	1.5	0	84.5	109
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens		1			2	1		4							0	4
FSNs/TCNs	5	6	10	4	9		1	35							0	35
Subtotal	5	7	10	4	11	1	1	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Total Direct Workforce	11	11	14.5	6.5	16	1.5	2	62.5	9	20	49	6	1.5	0	84.5	148
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	11	11	14.5	6.5	16	1.5	2	62.5	9	20	49	6	1.5	0	84.5	148

NOTE: USDH staffing: Mission understands that authorized USDH level will continue to be 18. However, we expect that one USDH will arrive at post after October 1, therefore this figure is being entered as 17 USDHs.

Workforce Tables

USAID/PERU End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	Sp06	Sp07									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	2	1	2	1	2			8	4	2	1	1	1		9	17 (*)
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1		1				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	1		0.5					1.5	1	2.5	7	2	0.5		13	14.5
Other FSN/TCN	3	2	2	1.5	3	0.5	1	13	4	15.5	40	3			62.5	75.5
Subtotal	6	3	4.5	2.5	5	0.5	1	22.5	10	20	49	6	1.5	0	86.5	109
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens		1			2	1		4							0	4
FSNs/TCNs	5	6	10	4	9		1	35							0	35
Subtotal	5	7	10	4	11	1	1	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Total Direct Workforce	11	10	14.5	6.5	16	1.5	2	61.5	10	20	49	6	1.5	0	86.5	148
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	11	10	14.5	6.5	16	1.5	2	61.5	10	20	49	6	1.5	0	86.5	148

NOTE: USDH staffing: Mission understands that authorized USDH level will continue to be 18. However, we expect that one USDH will arrive at post after October 1, therefore this figure is being entered as 17 USDHs.

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

USAID/PERU

Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	2	2	2	2
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02				
Project Dvpm Officer - 94	2	1	2	2
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	2	2	2	2
Legal - 85	1	1	1	1
Commodity Mgt. - 92				
Contract Mgt. - 93	1	1	1	1
Secretary - 05 & 07				
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14	3	3	3	3
Economics - 11				
Democracy - 12	2	2	2	2
Food for Peace - 15	1	1	0	1
Private Enterprise - 21				
Engineering - 25				
Environment - 40 & 75	1	1	1	1
Health/Pop. - 50	2	2	2	2
Education - 60				
General Dvpm. - 12*				
RUDO, UE-funded - 40				
Total	18	17	17	18

***GDO - 12:** for the rare case where an officer manages activities in several technical areas, none of which predominate, e.g., the officer manages Democracy, Health, and Environment activities that are about equal. An officer who manages primarily Health activities with some Democracy and Environment activities would be a Health Officer, BS 50.

remaining **IDI**s: list under the Functional Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/PERU		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: OE-25527		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	485.7		485.7	453.6		453.6	464.2		464.2
	Subtotal OC 11.1	485.7	0	485.7	453.6	0	453.6	464.2	0	464.2
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
11.5	FNDH	30		30	30		30	30		30
	Subtotal OC 11.5	30	0	30	30	0	30	30	0	30
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	225.7		225.7	143.2		143.2	147.6		147.6
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	1042.9		1042.9	1325.2		1325.2	1366.8		1366.8
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	1268.6	0	1268.6	1468.4	0	1468.4	1514.4	0	1514.4
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	192.4		192.4	252		252	236.2		236.2
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	86.3		86.3	82.3		82.3	82.3		82.3
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	1.6		1.6	8.9		8.9	11.3		11.3
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	40.8		40.8	37.3		37.3	37.7		37.7
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	123.6		123.6	113		113	115		115
12.1	US PSC Benefits	27.2		27.2	4.2		4.2	4.3		4.3
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PS	95.6		95.6	120.7		120.7	124		124
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	393.7		393.7	439.4		439.4	446		446
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	961.2	0	961.2	1057.8	0	1057.8	1056.8	0	1056.8

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0		0	0		0	0		0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	36		36	36		36	36		36
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	1.5		1.5	20.2		20.2	23.6		23.6
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	32.1		32.1	30.6		30.6	27.3		27.3
21.0	R & R Travel	20		20	22.2		22.2	30.5		30.5
21.0	Education Travel	6.9		6.9	9.1		9.1	9		9
21.0	Evacuation Travel	80.3		80.3	7.2		7.2	7.2		7.2
21.0	Retirement Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	17		17	17		17	17		17
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	42		42	42		42	42		42
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	13		13	13		13	13		13
21.0	Assessment Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	81		81	96		96	96		96
	Subtotal OC 21.0	329.8	0	329.8	293.3	0	293.3	301.6	0	301.6
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	12		12	99.8		99.8	116.6		116.6
22.0	Home Leave Freight	72.5		72.5	50.4		50.4	43.1		43.1
22.0	Retirement Freight	0		0	0		0	0		0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	16		16	29.7		29.7	20		20

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/PERU		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: OE-25527		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	29.7		29.7	7.5		7.5	7		7
	Subtotal OC 22.0	130.2	0	130.2	187.4	0	187.4	186.7	0	186.7
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	421.1		421.1	490		490	490		490
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	42		42	43		43	44.1		44.1
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	574.1		574.1	524.3		524.3	542.5		542.5
	Subtotal OC 23.2	1037.2	0	1037.2	1057.3	0	1057.3	1076.6	0	1076.6
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	42		42	42		42	42		42
23.3	Residential Utilities	98.3		98.3	91		91	91		91
23.3	Telephone Costs	60		60	60		60	60		60
23.3	ADP Software Leases	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	3.1		3.1	3.1		3.1	3.1		3.1
23.3	Courier Services	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.2
	Subtotal OC 23.3	205.6	0	205.6	198.3	0	198.3	198.3	0	198.3
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	131.7		131.7	131.7		131.7	131.7		131.7
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	152.4		152.4	152.4		152.4	152.4		152.4
25.2	Official Residential Expenses	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Representation Allowances	2		2	2		2	2		2
25.2	Non-Federal Audits	0		0	0		0	0		0

TABLE PERU02R2B_OE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Vehicle Rental	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Recruiting activities	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	269.4		269.4	219.2		219.2	190		190
25.2	Staff training contracts	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	ADP related contracts	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	555.5	0	555.5	505.3	0	505.3	476.1	0	476.1
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	109		109	109		109	109		109
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	109	0	109	109	0	109	109	0	109
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	3.1		3.1	3.1		3.1	3.1		3.1
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	12		12	12		12	12		12
	Subtotal OC 25.4	15.1	0	15.1	15.1	0	15.1	15.1	0	15.1
25.6	Medical Care	10		10	10		10	10		10
	Subtotal OC 25.6	10	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	10
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	17		17	17		17	17		17
25.7	Storage Services	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	24		24	24		24	24		24
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	10		10	10		10	10		10
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	2		2	2		2	2		2
	Subtotal OC 25.7	53	0	53	53	0	53	53	0	53
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/PERU		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: OE-25527		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials	98.4		98.4	98		98	98		98
	Subtotal OC 26.0	98.4	0	98.4	98	0	98	98	0	98
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	65.6		65.6	66		66	46		46
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	45		45	43.5		43.5	44.2		44.2
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	68		68	34		34	0		0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0		0	0		0	0		0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	83		83	0		0	0		0
31.0	ADP Software purchases	10		10	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	271.6	0	271.6	143.5	0	143.5	90.2	0	90.2
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	0		0	0		0	0		0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0		0	0		0	0		0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	0		0	0		0	0		0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		5560.9	0	5560.9	5680	0	5680	5680	0	5680

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

2442.6

2742.2

2806.7

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

3.6 _____

3.9 _____

4.2 _____

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

136.4

158

161.7

Organization: USAID/PERU

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2000			FY 2001			FY 2002		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	136.4	64.1	200.5	158.0	74.2	232.2	161.7	76.0	237.7
Withdrawals	136.4	64.1	200.5	158.0	74.2	232.2	161.7	76.0	237.7

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year			
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year			
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/PERU		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: CO-25527		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	55.4		55.4	16.6		16.6	17.3		17.3
	Subtotal OC 11.1	55.4	0	55.4	16.6	0	16.6	17.3	0	17.3
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
11.5	FNDH	4.5		4.5	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	4.5	0	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	100		100	0		0	0		0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	381.6		381.6	543.4		543.4	561.9		561.9
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	481.6	0	481.6	543.4	0	543.4	561.9	0	561.9
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	29.8		29.8	39.7		39.7	35		35
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	9.8		9.8	10.3		10.3	10.7		10.7
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	0		0	1.6		1.6	1.6		1.6
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	5		5	1.5		1.5	1.6		1.6
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	15		15	5		5	5		5
12.1	US PSC Benefits	23.2		23.2	0		0	0		0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PS	34.4		34.4	48.8		48.8	50.4		50.4
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	117.6		117.6	150.1		150.1	153.4		153.4
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	234.8	0	234.8	257	0	257	257.7	0	257.7

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title:		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0		0	0		0	0		0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0		0	0		0	0		0
Subtotal OC 13.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	5.4		5.4	5.4		5.4	5.4		5.4
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	0		0	3.8		3.8	2.9		2.9
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	2		2	2.4		2.4	2.4		2.4
21.0	R & R Travel	2.3		2.3	1.3		1.3	3		3
21.0	Education Travel	2.3		2.3	2.3		2.3	0		0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Retirement Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	2.6		2.6	2.6		2.6	2.6		2.6
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	6.3		6.3	6.3		6.3	6.3		6.3
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	2		2	2		2	2		2
21.0	Assessment Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	40.5		40.5	48		48	48		48
Subtotal OC 21.0		63.4	0	63.4	74.1	0	74.1	72.6	0	72.6
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	0		0	16.8		16.8	16.5		16.5
22.0	Home Leave Freight	3.2		3.2	17.7		17.7	2.4		2.4
22.0	Retirement Freight	0		0	0		0	0		0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	2.4		2.4	4.5		1.1	1		1

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/PERU		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: CO-25527		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	4.5		4.5	1.1		4.5	3		3
	Subtotal OC 22.0	10.1	0	10.1	40.1	0	40.1	22.9	0	22.9
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	63.2		63.2	73.5		73.5	73.5		73.5
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	6.3		6.3	6.5		6.5	6.6		6.6
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	85		85	53.5		53.5	57.8		57.8
	Subtotal OC 23.2	154.5	0	154.5	133.5	0	133.5	137.9	0	137.9
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	6.3		6.3	6.3		6.3	6.3		6.3
23.3	Residential Utilities	12.3		12.3	10		10	10		10
23.3	Telephone Costs	9		9	9		9	9		9
23.3	ADP Software Leases	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
23.3	Courier Services	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3
	Subtotal OC 23.3	28.4	0	28.4	26.1	0	26.1	26.1	0	26.1
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	19.8		19.8	19.8		19.8	19.8		19.8
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	22		22	16.8		16.8	16.8		16.8
25.2	Official Residential Expenses	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Representation Allowances	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits	0		0	0		0	0		0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title:		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Vehicle Rental	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Recruiting activities	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	36		36	34.4		34.4	30		30
25.2	Staff training contracts	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	ADP related contracts	0		0	0		0	0		0
Subtotal OC 25.2		77.8	0	77.8	71	0	71	66.6	0	66.6
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	19.1		19.1	19.1		19.1	19.1		19.1
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0		0	0		0	0		0
Subtotal OC 25.3		19.1	0	19.1	19.1	0	19.1	19.1	0	19.1
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8
Subtotal OC 25.4		2.3	0	2.3	2.3	0	2.3	2.3	0	2.3
25.6	Medical Care	6		6	0		0	0		0
Subtotal OC 25.6		6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	2.6		2.6	2.6		2.6	2.6		2.6
25.7	Storage Services	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	3.6		3.6	3.6		3.6	3.6		3.6
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3
Subtotal OC 25.7		8	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	8
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0		0	0		0	0		0
Subtotal OC 25.8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/PERU		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: CO-25527		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials	13.8		13.8	13.8		13.8	13.8		13.8
	Subtotal OC 26.0	13.8	0	13.8	13.8	0	13.8	13.8	0	13.8
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	7.2		7.2	7.3		7.3	5.1		5.1
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	6.7		6.7	6.5		6.5	6.6		6.6
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	10.2		10.2	5.1		5.1	0		0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0		0	0		0	0		0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	12.5		12.5	0		0	0		0
31.0	ADP Software purchases	1.5		1.5	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	38.1	0	38.1	18.9	0	18.9	11.7	0	11.7
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	0		0	0		0	0		0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0		0	0		0	0		0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	0		0	0		0	0		0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		1197.8	0	1197.8	1223.9	0	1223.9	1217.9	0	1217.9

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

671.1

820.7

844.9

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

3.6 _____

3.9 _____

4.2 _____

**

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

39.4

50.3

52

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0			0			0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0			0			0
21.0	R & R Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0			0			0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0			0			0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0			0			0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	0		0	65.5		65.5	66		66

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0	0	0	65.5	0	65.5	66	0	66
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Residential Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Telephone Costs			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0			0			0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0			0			0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			0			0			0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0			0			0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical Care									
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: USAID/PERU Org. No: CIF-25527 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	0		0	800		800	800		800
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			0	87		87	64		64
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0	80		80	10		10
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0	0	0	967	0	967	874	0	874
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		0	0	0	1032.5	0	1032.5	940	0	940

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

3.6 _____3.9 _____4.2 _____

**

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0

0

0

ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Washington Funded USDH Salaries & Benefits	THIS ICASS TABLE IS TO BE COMPLETED ONLY BY SERVICE PROVIDERS. USAID/PERU IS NOT A SERVICE PROVIDER														
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0			0			0			0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0			0			0			0			0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0			0			0			0			0

ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	R & R Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 21.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0			0			0			0			0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0			0			0			0			0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 22.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0			0			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 23.2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Residential Utilities			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Telephone Costs			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services			0			0			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 23.3		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 24.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		USAID/PERU ICASS-25527		Overseas Mission Budgets														
				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line				
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
Subtotal OC 25.1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line				
25.2	Office Security Guards	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
25.2	Official Residential Expenses	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
25.2	Representation Allowances	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
25.2	Non-Federal Audits	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
25.2	Grievances/Investigations	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
25.2	Vehicle Rental	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
25.2	Manpower Contracts	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
25.2	Recruiting activities	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
25.2	Staff training contracts	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
25.2	ADP related contracts	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
Subtotal OC 25.2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line				
25.3	ICASS	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
Subtotal OC 25.3		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line				
25.4	Office building Maintenance	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
Subtotal OC 25.4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line				
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
25.7	Storage Services	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
Subtotal OC 25.7		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
Subtotal OC 25.8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
26.0	Supplies and materials	0		0		0		0		0		0		0				
Subtotal OC 26.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line				

ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS

Org. Title:		Overseas Mission Budgets														
Org. No:		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0			0			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 31.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 32.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 42.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

**

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0 0 0 0 0

Supplemental Information Annexes

Environmental Impact

(Requested by LAC/ENV)

1. Ongoing Activities

All Mission activities are being implemented in compliance with previously approved IEEs or EAs. There are no outstanding issues with regard to 22 CFR 216 requirements.

SO1: All ongoing activities fall under the Categorical Exclusion Determination.

SO2: All Title II Cooperating Sponsors are complying with environmental evaluation and monitoring procedures established in approved IEEs. Quarterly status reports are being received regularly. Activities in support of Andean agriculture promote environmentally safe traditional practices, including information on reforestation, terracing and other soil conservation techniques. Use of chemical fertilizers or pesticides is precluded.

SO3: New clinic construction under the SHIP Project is not envisioned for the next two years. Minor renovation work to be carried out in Year 2000 will adhere to existing environmental guidelines. Project health centers comply with Ministry of Health's regulations for medical waste disposal, and staff receive regular training on safe procedures.

SO4: Initial environmental analyses have been conducted for all approved SENREM pilot demonstration projects. Contractor is closely monitoring the adoption of recommended mitigation measures. BIOFOR Grants Program for pilot demonstration projects has not yet started.

SpO5: CONTRADROGAS, the GOP's main counterpart agency for this SpO, continues enforcing the environmental procedures developed for the program. All 12 GOP and private implementing institutions are being closely monitored to ensure appropriate environmental review and adoption of mitigation measures where required. The Program's Technical Assistance Provider continues providing training on environmental procedures to all grantees.

SpO6: All interventions qualify for Categorical Exclusion.

SpO7: CARE is conducting an environmental review for low-impact construction actions in the initial Border activity.

New Activities

SO1: No new activities requiring IEEs or EAs are envisioned for FYs 00 and 01.

SO2: No IEE amendments are expected For Title II Program in FY 00. In FY 01, cooperating sponsors will submit new DAPs, including IEEs, for a new multiyear program starting in FY02.

No new activities requiring IEEs or EAs are planned for the other SO activities in FYs 00 and 01.

SO3: No new activities planned for the next two years.

SO4: On 02/23/00 an IEE for the new Clean Production component of SENREM was sent to LAC/CEO. No other IEEs are anticipated.

SpO5: No new activities have been planned for FYs 00 and 01.

SpO6: No new activities are scheduled for the next two years.

SpO7: An IEE will be prepared for the new Border Activity once the design is complete.

Updated Framework Annex

(Requested by PPC/CDIE/PME)

Strategic Objective No. 1: Broader Citizens Participation in Democratic Processes

- IR. 1.1 More effective selected national institutions
- IR. 1.2 Greater access to justice
- IR. 1.3 Local governments more responsive to constituents needs
- IR. 1.4 Citizens better prepared to exercise their rights and responsibilities

Strategic Objective No. 2: Increased Incomes of the Poor

- IR. 2.1 Improved policies for broad-based growth
- IR. 2.2 Increased market access for microentrepreneurs and small farmers
- IR. 2.3 Improved capacity of the extremely poor
- IR. 2.4 Increased productivity of microenterprises and small farms
 - IR. 2.4.1. Financial services available for micro-entrepreneurs and small farmers
- IR. 2.5 Increased effectiveness and efficiency of organizations providing assistance to the poor

Strategic Objective No. 3: Improved Health, including Family Planning, of High-Risk Populations

- IR. 3.1 People take appropriate preventive actions
- IR. 3.2 People take appropriate promotive actions
- IR. 3.3 People take appropriate curative actions
- IR. 3.4 Sustainable institutions and operations are in place

Strategic Objective No. 4: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors

- IR. 4.1 Institutional capacity of the GOP and private sector strengthened
- IR. 4.2 Public support for environmental improvements mobilized
- IR. 4.3 Innovative technologies tested through pilot projects
- IR. 4.4 Sustainable practices adopted
- IR. 4.5 Sound policies established and effective legislation enacted

Special Objective 5: Reduce Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas in Peru

- IR. 5.1 Increased commitment to reduce hectares devoted to coca production voluntarily
 - IR. 5.1.1 Increased growth of the licit economy in comparison to the illicit economy
 - IR. 5.1.2 Increased availability and access to basic services to the target populations in ADP areas
 - IR. 5.1.3 Increased public participation in local decision-making
 - IR. 5.1.4 Increased awareness of social and ecological damages caused by drug production and use

IR. 5.2 Effective law enforcement¹

Special Objective 6: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Quality Basic Education in Target Areas

IR. 6.1 Increased consciousness of the importance of girls' quality education, particularly among rural girls, and the constraints affecting it

IR. 6.2 Community and school-based programs that address barriers to girls' quality education implemented in target areas

IR. 6.3 Improved and sustainable local capacity to implement appropriate policies and programs that support quality education for girls

Special Objective 7: "Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas"

IR 1: Increased capacity of border communities to manage border development processes

IR 2: Rights of border population respected and protected, particularly those of women and native communities

IR 3: Improved basic capacities for healthy and productive life

IR 4: Increased support to the Peace Accords

¹ Embassy/NAS Intermediate Result

Country/Organization Name: USAID Peru

a. Objective Name: **Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Quality Basic Education in Target Areas**

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☐ Yes ☒

IR :

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☐ Yes ☐

IR :

No ☐ Yes ☐

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
527-006-01	Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Quality Basic Education in Target Areas		Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Quality Basic Education in Target Areas
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicator :		Proportion of children who perform satisfactorily on a grade-appropriate achievement test	
		Target Data	
1999 (Baseline)		Results available by 3/15/00	
2001			
2002		25% improvement	
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicator :			
		Target Data	
(Baseline)			
2001			
2002			

Success Stories

(Requested by LPA and LAC)

SO#1

A Student Takes Initiative to Speak Out

Kris Barreto Izarra is a 15-year-old adolescent, studying in her last year of high school in Huanta-Ayacucho, one of the poorest areas of Peru, largely to terrorist violence. With USAID financing, the NGO TAREA is implementing a Civic Education and Democratic Participation Project in public secondary schools of this area. Through this activity, TAREA is promoting the establishment of school municipalities (Municipios Escolares) which require the participation of all students, giving them the opportunity to exercise their rights; participate in decision making activities affecting their lives at school, express their opinion “freely”; and represent their fellow schoolmates in a responsible manner. In July 1999, this young girl was elected mayor of the school municipality. Since then, Kris and seven other elected students, all from different classes, have been working hard to promote and protect the students’ rights at the school, particularly in the area of preventing the physical punishment of students by teachers. This problem has a high incidence in some areas of Peru. One day Kris and her schoolmates observed a teacher punishing his students for tardiness, causing them physical pain and humiliation. Kris first tried to talk with the teacher, requesting that of the physical punishment of her fellow students cease. However, she was punished and verbally threatened. Then she tried to obtain the support of the school principal, but he supported the teacher, who therefore continued punishing the students. Finally, Kris decided to resolve the problem, looking for support from outside the school. She presented the case to the representative of the Office of Ombudsman. With its support, two important results were obtained: the case of physical punishment at schools was presented for public debate in the local media; and physical punishment has been reduced at Kris’ and other schools of Huanta. The story was aired for several weeks, and Kris received much support from other school municipalities of Huanta and Huamanga and many other civic organizations. The teacher was also dismissed and the authorities opened an administrative process against him. Obviously, there are still great challenges for Kris, given that school authorities are still reluctant to accept the idea that physical punishment is not allowed at schools and that students have rights which should be respected, no matter how young they may be. Kris has become a school leader who is convinced that young students deserve the right to express their opinions freely and should be listened to, and she is committed to continue promoting a new democratic culture at her school.

SO#2

Florentina Works Her Way Out of Poverty

Florentina Martel is a 31-year-old mother of two children, who lives with her husband in one of Peru's most economically depressed regions--the highland city of Huanuco. As one of five children, Florentina learned the importance of hard work at an early age, helping her mother after school by selling poultry in the local market. She and her husband have a small cobbler business in the Huanuco city market. When she found out about Title II cooperating sponsors PRISMA's

micro-credit program, Florentina and her friends got together to form a solidarity group. Each group member initially qualified for a loan of \$75, which was backed by a "group guarantee." Florentina describes her benefits from participating in the PRISMA program: "I learned to be a responsible businesswoman, to appreciate the value of savings, to fill out paperwork properly, to be customer-oriented, and to take advantage of the mutual support of my solidarity group members. I credit this program as the only one which was willing to take a risk in people of my group's economic status." Florentina is already setting her sights on higher goals-- after one year in the program, she is now eligible to borrow up to \$200. She uses some of her loan capital to buy and sell farm animals, and she hopes to open a small candy stand in the near future with her husband. The recent birth of her second child provides all the more incentive to Florentina to help her family work its way out of poverty.

SO#3

The NGO that saved a woman's life

Bertha Candiote Misaryme is 38 years old and she is a Quechua speaker that lives in the mountains of Ayacucho here in Peru. She has 8 children and this was her 9th pregnancy. In late January Bertha's mother came to the Vecinos Peru health post, established under ALCANCE in Tunsulla, Ayacucho. She had walked a long distance from a small village called Santa Fe de Tunsulla telling the NGO personnel that her daughter had been having contractions for almost a week and no longer felt fetal movement. The NGO obstetrical nurse and other personnel had no vehicle transport available so they borrowed some mules and began the 3 hour trip to Bertha's house. When they arrived her husband reported that he had just called for the local midwife to attend to his wife and didn't want to allow the NGO personnel in his house to see her. After several long minutes of talking with him in Quechua and explaining the importance of helping his wife he allowed the obstetrical nurse in to see her. Bertha was extremely weak having been in hard labor for an estimated 20 hours and at this point the baby was crowning. The obstetrical nurse assisted with the delivery, attended the newborn, which seemed fine, in spite of the long labor. Moments later Bertha's blood pressure dropped precipitously and an IV was started, Pitocin and other meds were administered and external uterine massage provided. This halted any hemorrhage and the patient's blood pressure came back up. Both the mother and baby's lives were saved due to the NGOs presence and willingness to help as well as the training and equipment provided by ALCANCE. A follow-up home visit was done the next day and both mother and baby were progressing well.

SO#4

Raising Awareness About the Threats of Lead in Blood

In January 2000 Marlene and Milagros, two children ages 2 and 13, were hospitalized in a comatose state at the Child's Health Institute (ISN) intensive care unit (ICU), where they were initially diagnosed with encephalitis of an undetermined cause. However, through a blood-lead study by the Environmental Health General Directorate (DIGESA) with USAID support, ISN staff previously learned of acute lead intoxication symptoms and therefore, decided to test for lead. The tests were positive and ISN prescribed an appropriate treatment. After three days of

treatment, both children awoke from the coma. Marlene stayed for an additional month in ICU, while Milagros stayed only one more week. Without DIGESA's activity, supported by USAID, these children would not have been diagnosed correctly in due time. Lead is still used in gasoline formulation, although it will be phased-out by the end of 2003. Lead exposure is also prevalent in the manufacture of batteries and in the mining industry. USAID has supported the design and implementation, in conjunction with DIGESA, of a study to determine blood-lead levels of children in Lima and Callao, and the design and implementation of a program to address the severe lead intoxication problem detected in Callao as part of the study. The implementation of this activity has been exemplary in bringing together a wide array of participants such as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Municipality of Callao, the National Society of Mining, Petroleum and Energy (SONAMINPE), the International Lead Management Center (ILMC) and the Ministry of Health. It has also triggered public awareness about lead poisoning. This study has been widely covered by the media, including in President Fujimori's remarks. Lead and other environmental health emergencies will be dealt with as part of a newly approved USAID Activity, specifically targeting environmental health issues.

SO#5

Increased Farmer's Income Due to Alternative Quality Coffee

Jorge Dionisio is a member of the Pampa Tigre Coffee Producers Association in the Chanchamayo Valley, where USAID's Alternative Development Program (ADP) supports alternative crops to replace income and employment from coca cultivation. Jorge and over 100 other farmers usually harvest coffee cherries, process them, and then sell them by installments as "parchment" coffee at \$1.23 per kilogram (2.2 pounds.) When Jorge Dionisio was advised by an ADEX agronomist that he would earn more by selling his coffee cherries directly, without processing, the idea seemed odd. All he had to do was to harvest coffee cherries selectively, choosing only mature cherries, while green cherries could not exceed two percent. In addition, coffee cherries would be processed as a single batch to ensure a high-quality and homogeneous product, addressing the problems caused by individual farmers' processing.

Under an ADP-funded agreement, the Peruvian Association of Exporters (ADEX) provides technical assistance and market development for selected alternative crops. As part of its activities, ADEX showed samples of Peruvian coffee at the Philadelphia Specialty Coffee Fair, capturing the interest of Seattle's Best Coffee -- an important coffee roaster and retailer in the United States. As a result, this company visited Chanchamayo and decided to purchase, on a pilot basis, two containers (500 bags) of coffee cherries, under the conditions offered to Jorge Dionisio. For Jim Stewart, founder and principal buyer for Seattle's Best, Peru's central highlands had everything he wanted: heirloom arabica coffees, shade-grown at high altitude, and an interest in making farm and mill improvements.

When Jorge Dionisio heard that the price for his coffee cherries would be \$0.32 per kilogram and he would receive cash on delivery, he did not think twice before making the deal. The new price equaled \$1.49 per kilogram of "parchment" coffee, or 21 percent higher than the average local price of \$1.23. Jorge Dionisio not only received higher income, but also saved himself

processing and sales costs. Total income and savings amounted to over 83% of what Jorge would have received under the normal marketing practice.

SO#6

Testimony from a young girl living in rural Ayacucho

My name is Reyna Marizol, and I am 12 years old. I'm in 4th grade of primary school. My mother cooks very early and then leaves to care for our livestock in the pasture. In the afternoons I do all of the household tasks and cook the evening meal. My father is a community leader, and he always participates in the talks given by the teacher from CARE (New Horizons project) about the importance of educating girls in our communities. My mother also participates in the Mothers' Club where the teacher gives talks. My parents are now concerned about my studies where before they only worried about my younger brother. Thanks to this project (New Horizons) in Carhuahurán, my parents provide me with the same opportunities that they give my brother. Now we have equal responsibilities at home, and I have more time to study. Because of talks in our classroom about how important it is that girls continue to study, I really want to complete primary school and then study in high school in Huanta. I will have to find a position as a domestic worker in order to have money for school and a place to live because there is no high school in my community.

Global Climate Change

Requested by G/ENV

USAID/Peru has two Activities, both in SO4, that contribute directly to CCI. Biodiversity and Fragile Ecosystems Conservation and Management (BIOFOR) contributes nearly 100% of its effort toward CCI, and Sustainable Environment and Natural Resource Management (SENREM) provides both policy support and site-based interventions in support of CCI. We are only reporting on indicators for which we have applicable data (see CCI tables).

Increased Participation in the UNFCCC (Result 1)

Policy Advances Supporting the UNFCCC (Result 1, Indicator 1)

No concrete policy advances can yet be claimed. However, with SENREM support, the GoP's National Environmental Council (CONAM) has fostered dialogue among the pertinent sectors (Energy, Industry, Transportation) on standards for greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution reduction. Discussions on Peru's National Climate Change Action Plan continue, under CONAM's aegis. CONAM has identified and published a series of recommendations for actions that could reduce greenhouse gases in Peru, including conversion from diesel to natural gas in energy production and industry, increased combustion efficiency, restrictions on vehicle emissions, agroforestry, and improved forest management. In January 2000, following discussions encouraged by CONAM, the GoP-owned ElectroPerú, one of the principal electricity producers in Peru agreed to guarantee purchases of natural gas from the Camisea reserves for electricity production purposes; this would require conversion from diesel-fired plants.

Increased Capacity to Meet Requirements of the UNFCCC (Result 1, Indicator 2)

SENREM has provided institutional support to CONAM for implementation of its Institutional Framework for Environmental Management (MEGA), including actions directed at compliance with the terms of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. The MEGA includes a Multisectoral Technical Commission, a Consultative Commission, nine Regional Environmental Commissions (CAR) in environmentally critical areas, with Regional Executive Secretariats and Technical Groups. SENREM is providing funds for salaries and costs of four of the Regional Executive Secretariats. Moreover, SENREM provided financial support, including travel costs, for one member of the GoP delegation to the GoP participation in the fifth Conference of the Parties (COP5) of the UNFCCC held in Bonn, Germany, in November 1999.

Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use, Forestry Activities, and Natural Resource Management (Result 2)

Land Use/Forest Management Activities (Result 2, Indicators 1 & 2)

Through eight pilot projects in different areas of Peru, SENREM has made contributions to improved land and natural resource management, as indicated in Table 4.

Policy Advances (Result 2, Indicator 3)

Technical assistance was provided the GoP through a BIOFOR sub-contract with the Peruvian Amazon Research Institute (IIAP) for ecological economic zoning in the Department of Madre de Dios. Similarly, BIOFOR provided technical assistance to Peru's Privatization Commission (COPRI) in planning for terms of reference for long-term forestry concessions in the Biabo-Cordillera Azul Permanent Production Forest in Loreto and Ucayali. Also, BIOFOR provided technical assistance and support for workshops for the participatory development of a Master Plan for the Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve in Loreto. Finally, BIOFOR contributed through Conservation International to planning for a biodiversity corridor running from Peru's south central jungle (Apurimac Reserved Zone) through Manu and Bahuaja-Sonene National Parks in Peru to Madidi and Amboro National Parks in Bolivia.

Public and Private Funding Leveraged (Result 2, Indicator 4)

The figure reported for GoP contribution to SENREM reflects an estimate of that part of the GoP counterpart contribution to GCC-related interventions in the SENREM Activity. Additionally, BIOFOR leveraged approximately \$75,000 from the World Bank to support participatory planning for the Biabo-Cordillera Azul Permanent Production Forest concessions terms of reference. BIOFOR also leveraged approximately \$90,000 total from The Nature Conservancy, the Spanish Cooperation Agency, and the Dutch Cooperation Agency in support of participatory development of the Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve Master Plan. Additionally, BIOFOR leveraged \$155,000 from the IDB, \$50,000 from the Madre de Dios Regional Government (CTAR-MdD), and \$75,000 from IIAP to help complete the ecological economic zoning of natural resource use in Madre de Dios Department.

Institutional Capacity Strengthened (Result 2, Indicators 5a and 5b)

Under contract with SPDA, SENREM provided training and institutional strengthening to eight NGOs conducting GCC-related pilot projects in natural resource management. SENREM and BIOFOR provided technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of CONAM and INRENA, respectively, to address GCC concerns.

Similarly, BIOFOR provided training and technical assistance for participatory planning of criteria for concessions in the Biabo-Cordillera Azul Permanent Production Forest and to local organizations in the Ica Coast area in and around the Paracas National Reserve.

Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector and Urban Areas (Result 3)
Nothing to report.

IV. Other Climate Change Activities. Nothing to report.

FY99 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 1 - Background Information	
Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting:	Peru
Name of person(s) completing tables:	Thomas Moore
GCC Contact 1:	
SO Team (including SO number):	SO4
GCC Contact 2:	
SO Team (including SO number):	
GCC Contact 3:	
SO Team (including SO number):	
Contact Information (USG mail)	
Address (1):	
Address (2):	
Street:	
City, Address Codes:	
Telephone number:	
Fax number:	
Email address:	Thomas Moore@ENR@Lima
Other relevant information:	

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2						
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC						
Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change						
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.						
Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP. The government has also signed Annex b of the FCCC.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1			SENREM	SO4	527-0368
Emissions inventory	1			SENREM	SO4	527-0368
Mitigation analysis	1			SENREM	SO4	527-0368
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan	1			SENREM	SO4	527-0368
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving joint implementation (JI) proposals						
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions	1			SENREM	SO4	527-0368
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth						
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables	1			SENREM	SO4	527-0368
Other (describe)						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	6	0	0			
TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):			6			

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.
Definitions: Types of Activities	
Adaptation	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
Emissions inventory	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
Growth Baselines	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
Joint Implementation (JI)	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
Mitigation	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
National Climate Change Action Plan	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing programs. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
Categories	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	1	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions		1	SENREM	SO4	527-0368
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables		1	SENREN	SO4	527-0368
Support for joint implementation activities					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	2			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 4												
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector												
Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss												
Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks												
PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES and DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.	Location			The Site and USAID's Involvement						Additional information you may have (see codes below)	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
				Principal Activities (see codes below)	Indicator 1	Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares)						
	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)	Predominant vegetation type (see codes below)	Indicator 2a			Predominant managed land type (see codes below)	Indicator 2b					
			Natural ecosystems					Managed lands				
USAID Activity Name	Country	Region, Province, or State	Site									
Ex: Tapajos National Forest Project	Brazil	Para	Tapajos National Forest	1	595,000	A	595,000			1, 2, 3, 5	1	CN-23-222
				2	5,000	A		3				
									400			
Justification for including site:				Site of Tapajos project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting carbon sequestration benefits.								
SENREM	Peru	Ucayali	Ucayali River flood plain	4	100	A	500	2	500	1,2,3,5	SO4	527-0368
Justification for including site:												
SENREM	Peru	Piura	Piura	3	480	K	100	2	100	1,2,3,5	SO4	527-0368
Justification for including site:												
SENREM	Peru	Arequipa	Arequipa	5	20	K	25	1	25	5	SO4	527-0368
Justification for including site:												
SENREM	Peru	La Libertad	Rio Abiseo National Park	5	10	A	100	1	100	5	SO4	527-0368
Justification for including site:												
SENREM	Peru	Ucayali	Pucallpa	4	15	A	600	2	600	1,2,3,5	SO4	527-0368
Justification for including site:												
SENREM	Peru	Cajamarca	Yanacocha	3	50	J	500	1	500	1,2,3,4,5	SO4	527-0368

Justification for including site:													
SENREM	Peru	Lima	Lima	5	5	K	20	1	20	1,3,4	SO4	527-0368	
Justification for including site:													
SENREM	Peru	Cusco	Valle Sagrado	5	10	C	60	1	60	1,3,4,5	SO4	527-0368	
Justification for including site:													
9.													
Justification for including site:													
10.													
Justification for including site:													
11.													
Justification for including site:													
12.													
Justification for including site:													
13.													
Justification for including site:													
14.													
Justification for including site:													
15.													
Justification for including site:													
Total area (hectares):				690		Total area:		1,905		Total area:		1,905	
<p>Note: If you need to list more than 15 activities in this table, please create a second copy of this spreadsheet, following the instructions at bottom.</p>													

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector Indicators									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:	
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	Agricultural systems: Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps
2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	Agroforestry systems: Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coord-inates
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	Plantation Forests: At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	Protected areas	4	Rainfall data
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh			5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove				
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands				

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
Natural Ecosystems	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for “natural areas” (2a) and “managed areas” (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber, using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)	<p>A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tree inventorying, marking and mapping; - careful planning and marking of skidder trails; - vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate; - directional felling of trees; - appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal) - proper road and log deck construction; - a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices; - fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks); - existence of a long-term management plan. <p>Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been “certified” as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).</p>
Agroforestry	Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.

Reforestation/ Afforestation	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
Sustainable Agriculture	Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no-tillage or reduced tillage - erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides - perennial crops in the system - higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management - long-term rotations with legumes - the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil - better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-based agrochemicals which increase emissions.

Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet	
Step 1	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit " Return " or " Enter ".
Step 2	Then click on " Edit " in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on " Move or Copy Sheet ". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse and clicking on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
Step 3	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on " T4-2.1 Land Use ".
Step 4	Next, click on the box at bottom to Create a copy .
Step 5	Hit " OK ". A new copy of T4-2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original ntext when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 5							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW FOR DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.							
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning	S	1			Technical assistance for Ecological Economic Zoning in Madre de Dios.	SO4	527-0385
Facilitates sustainable forest management	S	1			Technical Assistance provided for management of Biabo-Cordillera Azul Permanent Production Forest.	SO4	527-0385
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S	1			Technical assistance for development of Master Plan for Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve	SO4	527-0385
Improves integrated coastal management	S	1			Technical assistance for establishment of biodiversity corridor in southern Peru and Bolivia	SO4	527-0385
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		4	0	0			
		Total (number of policy steps achieved):		4			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 6							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 4: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Contribute to the Preservation or Increase of Carbon Stocks and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.		Source of Leveraged Funds	Describe methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity Description							
Ex	National Nature Conservation Fund	National Government	Figure reflects direct, in-kind contribution of national government.	\$572,800		3.3	TN-556-27
Ex	Big Forest Climate Change Action Project	The Nature Conservancy and the Friends of Nature Foundation	NGOs initiated independent activity with separate funding, building on earlier USAID conservation project.		\$1,700,000	3.3	CN-23-222
1	SENREM	National Government	Estimated in-kind GoP contribution to GCC.	\$90,000		SO4	527-0368
2	BIOFOR	World Bank	direct contribution to Biabo planning	\$75,000		SO4	527-0385
3	BIOFOR	TNC, AECI, SNV	direct contributions to Pacaya-Samiria Master Plan	\$90,000		SO4	527-0385
4	BIOFOR	IDB, IIAP, CTAR-MdeD	direct contributions to ZEE in Madre de Dios	\$280,000		SO4	527-0385
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
Total:				\$535,000	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 6				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Number of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues		Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Number of NGOs	4	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
Number of NGOs	8	SPDA, AMUCAU, AIDER, IDEMA, APECO, ADES, FDA, ADEFOR, Hermanos LaSalle	SO4	527-0368
Number of Private Institutions				
Number of Research/Educational Institutions				
Number of Pubic Institutions	2	CONAM, INRENA	SO4	527-0368
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	10			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 8					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	1	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning					
Advancing sustainable forest management	1	1	Training and technical assistance for participatory planning of criteria for Biabo-Cordillera Azul Permanent Production Forest	SO4	527-0385
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas					
Advancing integrated coastal management	1	1	Training and technical assistance to local organizations in area surrounding Paracas National Reserve	SO4	527-0368
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	2	2			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 9												
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas												
Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)												
PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES necessary to complete this table.		3.1 A - CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			3.1 B - CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)			SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
		MW-h produced in electricity generation	BTU's produced in thermal combustion	Fuel type replaced (use codes)	MW-h saved	BTU's saved in thermal combustion	Fuel type saved (use codes)	MW-h saved	BTU's saved in thermal combustion	Fuel type saved (use codes)		
Ex	Activity											
	Renewable Energy Production Prog.	512,258		J							2.1	CN-120-97
Ex	Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.					1,832,144	J				2.1	CN-120-97
Ex	Power Sector Retrofits							912,733		T	2.1	CN-120-97
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
Totals:		0	0		0	0		0	0			

PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES necessary to complete this table.		3.1 D - CO2 emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)				3.1 E - Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment	3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture	SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
		MW-h produced in electricity generation	BTUs produced in thermal combustion	Old fuel type (use codes)	New fuel type (use codes)	Tonnes of methane	Tonnes of nitrous oxide		
Ex	Activity								
Ex	Clean Fuels Program	4,551		H	FF			2	CN-120-97
Ex	Municipal Landfill Proj.					450		2	CN-120-97
Ex	Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.						575	2	CN-120-97
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
Totals:		0	0			0	0		

Codes for Fuel Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
		R	Refinery gas
		S	Other oil
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
	Secondary fuels/ products	AA	BKB & patent fuels
		BB	Coke oven/gas coke
		CC	Coke oven gas
Gaseous Fossil		DD	Blast furnace gas
		EE	Natural gas (dry)
		Biomass	
GG	Liquid biomass		
HH	Gas biomass		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 10							
Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Policy Measure							
Example: Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	2	1		Mission supported introduction of two decrees for energy tariff reforms (pursuant to National Energy Reform Law) in the national parliament; one decree was adopted.	2.4	CN-577-92
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning							
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers							
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes							
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies							
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)							
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems							
Promotes the use of cogeneration							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

Table 11					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 4: Strategies/Audits that Contribute to the Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas Emissions					
Activity		Number of audits or strategies completed	Number or audit recommendations or strategies implemented	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex	Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Project	41	35	2.1	CN-577-92
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
Total:		0	0		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 12							
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas							
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.		Source of Leveraged Funds	Describe methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity Description							
Ex	National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98, called the Renewables for Economic Devt Proj.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
Total:				\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 13				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Number of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues		Names of Associations, NGO's or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Number of NGOs	5	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for Industrial Efficiency	2.4	CN-577-92
Number of NGOs				
Number of Private Institutions				
Number of Research/Educational Institutions				
Number of Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 14					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	1	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications completed.	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning					
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers					
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies					
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

Peru-Ecuador Border Region Development

(For LAC/SAM)

Background

In February 1999 USAID enhanced Regional Stability through an initial \$2 million in grant funds for Peru-Ecuador in FY 1999 to begin local government and community development projects and to work with the binational fund on project analyses and studies. USAID/Peru's share of this initiative is \$500,000. Moreover, President Clinton requested that the U.S. Congress allocate a total of \$40 million for FY 2000/2002 to help finance large high priority and integrated development activities in the border region.

Initial Border Development Activity

USAID/Peru signed in June 1999 a Limited Scope Grant Agreement (LSGA) with the GOP to implement activities in the border districts of Piura highlands with the FY99 funds. By virtue of the LSGA, the funds are supporting an activity called: "Improvement of Basic Services in Border Communities through the Enhancement of Local Participation" (FRONTERA) implemented by CARE/Peru. The activity will benefit 2,500 people living in 50 communities within the border districts of Ayabaca, Jilili and Suyo in the Ayabaca province, and El Carmen de la Frontera in Huancabamba province.

The activity, whose total cost is \$700,000 (\$500,000 with FY99 funds and \$200,000 with FY 2000 funds), has two components: (1) local organization strengthening, which will improve the capacity of community and grassroots organizations, local governments and key public sector institutions to develop, plan and implement social and economic development activities that meet their needs, and exercise their rights; and (2) high-impact small-scale community development, to provide these communities with actual participatory experiences in developing and implementing activities, while providing services (e.g., potable water systems, sewerage, health posts, classroom improvement, etc.).

In the few months of implementation, important progress has been achieved. To date, 30 communities out of the 50 communities where the activity will be implemented have completed participatory assessments and have identified priority community infrastructure works. In fact, 13 communities are currently working in small-scale community activities (i.e. latrines, school/classrooms, and rural roads). In late January, the first community project (a school) was completed and dedicated. Four more communities will have completed their projects by March 2000, while all 50 communities are expected to finalize their projects by September 2000.

In addition, CARE has already established an intersectoral coordination network in the province of Ayabaca-Piura, and multisectoral committees in the districts of Suyo and Jilili to implement the project. This network is composed of provincial and district border municipalities, local non-governmental organizations, the regional government, and the health, education and housing ministries. Grassroots organizations, such as women's groups, also participate in those committees. It's worth noting that the successful methodology used in this activity has leveraged

resources from other donors. The Japanese Government is financing additional community infrastructure projects in 9 communities where USAID is working.

Moreover, CARE/Peru has been coordinating border activities with CARE/Ecuador and has sponsored workshops with the participation of Ecuadorian municipalities that border Ayabaca.

Special Objective/Larger Border Development Activity

USAID/Peru has developed a Special Objective (SpO) to implement the \$20 million effort in the border region. The Special Objective is to “Improve the quality of life of Peruvians along the Peru-Ecuador border target areas”. This program has been formulated based on the development challenges facing the border region in Peru (as confirmed by customers and stakeholders); the prospects for other donor contributions; the objectives, opportunities and constraints facing the implementation of the Binational Plan; USAID/Peru’s successful experiences to date; and, the response to the USG's desire to show support for the consolidation of the peace process.

USAID/Peru will target its interventions mainly on border provinces in rural areas of the highlands and eastern jungle, with an emphasis where there are greater concentrations of indigenous populations. Approximately 300,000 people of the border region (a third of them indigenous) live in these areas.

USAID/Peru will work on improving local capacity to better plan and implement the Binational Plan in a participatory manner. Training and technical assistance to organizations, with an emphasis on local governments, will focus on financial management and administration, effective popular participation, gender considerations, self-governance, strategic alliances, and consultative processes. They will be designed to develop the capacity to produce sound community based project proposals and plans along with the ability to manage and monitor them, such as those for forest management.

The program will also provide basic quality services, such as health, water and sanitation, and relevant education, which will endow the target population with the tools to take advantage of the economic opportunities that border integration and development efforts will offer. Activities under this component will be centered on the provision, not only in the formal school setting, but also in the community, of quality education for life. The educational content will be bilingual and inter-cultural in nature, with elements targeted on key aspects of a healthy and productive lifestyle. The content will include skills essential for improved health and nutrition, forest management (including soils, water, crops, etc.), improved agricultural production practices and in some cases job skills. Health and basic education activities will foster a strong community involvement and will be complemented with activities designed to provide the appropriate basic community infrastructure, such as potable water and sanitation, adequate classroom and health facilities. Specific technical assistance and training in market oriented productive activities will be contemplated if conditions exist for their success and sustainability (i.e. effective demand, transportation infrastructure, economic potential, local capabilities).

The program will also seek to increase the respect and protection of the rights of border population, particularly those of women and indigenous people. This will be developed through training of human rights promoters; information campaigns dedicated to raising levels of awareness by men and women, sensitivity to the needs by local authorities, and fostering

community networks for the promotion of human rights services and other actions, such as civil registration and identification. Special activities will be developed to further protect the rights of children and women, and those of indigenous populations, including their rights to control the use of natural resources.

Finally, the program will also include a component that will promote the support to the Peace Accords. This will be achieved through the promotion of inter-cultural and cross-border linkages between the peoples of Peru and Ecuador and between the indigenous and non-indigenous communities of the area, and public information on the Peace Accords, through mass media.

Peru Title II Food Security Program

(For BHR)

This annex highlights the Peru Title II program in FY 1999 and supplements that part of USAID/Peru's FY 2002 R4 submission which describes the performance analysis and management actions of SO#2 "Increased Incomes of the Poor." The annex draws on data from the Peru Title II cooperating sponsors' R2 Reports and includes a matrix of Title II progress indicators.

Background

The current Title II program in Peru began in 1995 with the participation of four of the now six cooperating sponsors. In FY 1999 ADRA, CARE, CARITAS, CRS, PRISMA, and TechnoServe used approximately 89,150 metric tons of food, valued at approximately \$54.9 million, to implement programs in nutritional rehabilitation of children, improvement of agricultural production and commercialization, and/or expansion of micro-credit. A total of 29,750 metric tons (valued at approximately \$13.5 million) of wheat flour, corn soy blend, bulgur, lentils, rice, peas, and vegetable oil supported supplementary feeding and food-for-work activities, and 59,400 metric tons (valued at approximately \$41.4 million) of crude soy bean oil were monetized to: capitalize micro-credit activities; provide technical advisory services and inputs for agricultural development and commercialization and soil conservation; complement food components in water and sanitation and nutrition activities; finance costs of internal transport and handling of food commodities; and finance program administration by the cooperating sponsors.

Food insecurity in Peru continues to be caused primarily by a lack of access, reflected by Peru's high levels of poverty (approximately 50% of all Peruvians) and extreme poverty (approximately 15% of all Peruvians). Peru's Title II program addresses food insecurity with a two-pronged approach: 1) immediate caloric and micronutrient needs of children under three years in extremely poor families, training in family health and nutrition, and food-for-work activities providing a family-based ration to people engaged in small-scale community infrastructure activities; and 2) medium and long-term changes to the income levels of poor households, focusing on market-led agricultural production and microenterprise development.

The Peru Title II program focuses geographically in areas with a combination of high levels of extreme poverty and economic development potential, with activities in FY 1999 carried out in 5,823 communities and benefiting approximately 1.8 million people. The Title II program is integrated within USAID/Peru's SO#2.

Title II Program Performance Highlights in FY 1999

- CRS and seven CARITAS Diocesan Offices successfully launched their microcredit activity called PROMESA in FY 1999. A total of 55 community banks and 483 solidarity groups were established. Over 4,200 loans were provided to poor recipients, 83 percent of whom were women, surpassing targets set for the year. The value of the loans made, the equivalent in local currency of over one half million dollars, was also very close to the target set for the year. These achievements were particularly significant considering the fact that program

implementation was delayed, beginning in the second quarter of the fiscal year, thus requiring exceptionally efficient execution of activities during the balance of the time period.

- The Peru Title II cooperating sponsors moved aggressively to effect the transition from strictly production-focused interventions in agricultural-related activities with poor farmers to market-driven improvements in production, productivity and processing of farm goods. Whereas activities often were designed to provide temporary relief and compensation via food-for-work transfers of Title II commodities, the cooperating sponsors in FY 1999 made important progress in promoting a market-focus when rehabilitating access roads to facilitate sales, constructing and rehabilitating small irrigation systems to increase productivity, and completing facilities to improve the processing and storage of farm produce. Collectively, cooperating sponsor activities in each of these areas surpassed targets set for the year. In FY 1999 the cooperating sponsors also began tracking gross sales of produce by farmers participating in Title II activities. While the \$25 million in gross sales during FY 1999 by these poor farmers is impressive, the cooperating sponsors are attempting to develop a reliable methodology to cost-effectively collect data on the net increase in sales that is attributable to Title II program assistance.
- The Title II cooperating sponsors continued to progress in efforts to achieve total sustainability in their programs. The PRISMA directed PANFAR program, implemented jointly with the GOP Ministry of Health, surpassed the FY 1999 target to have 25 percent of the total food distributed for the program procured through the Ministry's National Institute of Health. These local food purchases for the program represented almost 35 percent of required commodities for PANFAR for the year, and total Government of Peru responsibility for providing program resources beyond Title II support is still expected to be achieved by FY 2001. Additionally, ADRA, in its Infant Nutrition Program has successfully incorporated 700 of its trained health promoters into the Ministry of Health's network of community promoters. These experienced health promoters will continue their work under the Ministry's supervision after the termination of ADRA's activities in the targeted communities.
- Statistically there have been significant differences reported in the graduation rate of children participating in nutrition rehabilitation programs. For example, PRISMA reports a graduation rate of 78 percent in FY 1999 while CARITAS indicates a shortfall, achieving a 37 percent graduation rate against its target of 70 percent for the year. An analysis of the factors accounting for the differences show that not only are different sets of criteria used to determine that a child should be graduated from the program, but program technical staff in the field are not uniformly consistent in their interpretation of the cooperating sponsors' norms and guidance. Action will be taken to facilitate consensus among the cooperating sponsors on the theoretical bases and practice governing the graduation of children in the Title II nutrition programs.
- In the poverty stricken zone of Ayacucho, TechnoServe set a life of activity target of helping 200 poor cochineal and prickly pear farmers secure titles to their land. By only its second year of activities, 140 of the farmers now have legal titles to their land with TechnoServe

assistance, with the expectation that the life of program target will be surpassed to the benefit of many more of the area farmers.

- In FY 1999 ADRA made an important adjustment in its reporting of land improved by soil conservation and agro-forestry practices as well as improved productivity due to new or rehabilitated irrigation systems. While in the past ADRA reported the results of its technical assistance on community demonstration plots alone, in FY 1999 ADRA also monitored the application of the new technologies and practices on family owned lands. Apart from the statistical comparisons of the extensions of land made more productive and the number of families benefiting from the assistance, the current data more accurately reflect the impact of ADRA's interventions.

Strategic Directions

- Four cooperating sponsors--ADRA, CARE, CARITAS, and PRISMA--submitted DAP amendments that were endorsed by USAID/Peru and approved by BHR/FFP. The amendments allow these organizations to extend their current Title II programs by a sixth year, through FY 2001. The amendments also took the opportunity to introduce some innovations after four years of program implementation. Important initiatives were developed to ensure the sustainable transfer of one nutrition program to the Government of Peru, to focus on the role of local governments in identifying appropriate food security interventions, to place more emphasis on water and sanitation as important tools to combat malnutrition, and to position one cooperating sponsor to develop a micro-financing capability.
- USAID/Peru, our Title II cooperating sponsor partners, and BHR/FFP have discussed a four-step strategy to complete the existing programs and prepare ourselves for what may be the final round of multi-year Title II programs in Peru: 1) undertake a comprehensive evaluation in FY 2000 of the four largest programs; 2) use the evaluation findings/recommendations as important inputs, along with other perspectives of USAID/Peru and the cooperating sponsor, to update the existing Peru Title II food security strategy; 3) under an open process, solicit concept papers from potentially interested cooperating sponsors, in response to the updated strategy; and 4) using transparent evaluation criteria, select those cooperating sponsors most responsive to the strategy and invite them to prepare multi-year program DAPs for FY 2002.
- USAID/Peru is embarking on a strategic planning process which will produce a new five-year development plan. Given the stagnant Peruvian economy of the past two years, as well as data indicating that the decline in extreme poverty has stopped, USAID/Peru plans to make a strong case to BHR/FFP, based on relevant analyses, that future food levels for Peru should not be cut as drastically as negotiated two years ago in the Peru Title II Phase Out Strategy. BHR/FFP has indicated a willingness to reconsider the severity of these cuts, though additional resources could only be in commodities for direct distribution (not monetization commodities).
- The Peru Title II program has for many years been the major resource of USAID/Peru's SO#2. SO#2 has recently taken a strategic decision to focus exclusively on activities

supporting increased income levels and increased employment opportunities. There will be no management changes until the current Title II programs end in FY 2001. However, in contributing to USAID/Peru's new five-year development strategy, SO#2 will explore with other strategic objective teams various options to better integrate Title II resources in their portfolios.

Title II Annual Progress Indicators

Performance Indicator	Indicator Definition and Unit of Measurement	PVO	Targets 1999		Actual 1999		Targets 2000	
1. Children in Title II Nutrition and Growth Monitoring Programs	Definition: Children under a) 36 and b) 60 months of age who are enrolled in child nutrition programs. Unit: Number		a) < 36 mo.	b) < 60 mo.	a) < 36 mo.	b) < 60 mo.	a) < 36 mo.	b) < 60 mo.
		CARE	38,169	63,615	6,720	11,200	7,875	13,125
		CARITAS	35,400	59,254	25,322	49,274	24,990	49,000
		ADRA	58,200	58,200	65,868	65,868	77,490	77,490
		PRISMA	125,000	170,000	155,157	192,095	125,000	170,000
		TOTAL	256,769	351,069	253,067	318,437	235,355	309,615
2. Children With Completed Immunizations Under Title II Programs	Definition: a) Children under 12 months who have received the recommended immunizations. b) Children aged 12 to 24 months with completed immunizations, including the measles vaccine. Unit: Percent Note: The Peruvian Ministry of Health recommends the measles vaccine after 12 months.		a) <12 mo.	b) 12-24 mo.	a) <12 mo.	b) 12-24 mo.	a) <12 mo.	b) 12-24 mo.
		CARE	45%	80%	58.5%	68.5%	48%	82%
		CARITAS	(1*)	80%	(1*)	70.0%	(1*)%	85%
		ADRA	80%	70%	68.7%	80.0%	70%	80%
		PRISMA	80%	90%	91.0%	96.0%	80%	90%
3. Children Graduating from Feeding Programs	Definition: Children "graduating" from Title II nutrition programs during the period - stop receiving supplementary feeding from the program. "Graduation" is defined by the following minimum criteria: positive weight gains over last three months; completed immunizations; and mothers attending the minimum cycle of health and nutrition training. Unit: Number	CARITAS	35,552		23,159		29,400	
		ADRA	29,100		22,168		38,745	
		PRISMA	136,000		121,528		136,000	
		TOTAL	200,652		166,855		204,145	

4. Beneficiaries that have completed cycle of training events.	Definition: Number of beneficiaries that have completed the minimal cycle of training events provided by the PVO. The standard minimal cycle includes training in: acute respiratory and intestinal infections; prenatal control; immunizations; family planning/responsible parenting (CARITAS); and nutrition and feeding practices. Unit: a) Number; b) Percentage		a)	b)	a)	b)	a)	b)
		CARE	3,510	78%	N/m	N/m	9,000	80%
		CARITAS	34,550	85%	29,269	85%	28,000	85%
		ADRA	30,996	80%	35,824	89%	30,996	80%
		PRISMA	128,250	95%	104,687	98%	128,250	95%
		TOTAL	197,306	--	169,780	--	196,246	--
5. Number of Hectares under Improved Soil Conservation/Agroforestry Practices	Definition: Hectares affected by one or more of the following: contour planting, terracing, intercropping, reforestation, infiltration ditches and river defenses. Unit: a) Number of Hectares; b) Families served		a) Hectares	b) Families	a) Hectares	b) Families	a) Hectares	b) Families
		CARE	14,004	49,500	15,701	49,185	4,216	26,900
		CARITAS	4,309	20,152	3,993	27,043	3,884	35,057
		ADRA	1,346	7,290	3,236	28,772	2,411	8,153
		TOTAL	19,659	76,942	22,930	105,000	10,511	70,110
6. Hectares incorporated under improved production technologies	Definition: Hectares affected by one or more of the following: the use of high yielding seed varieties, proper use of fertilizer, proper weeding and appropriate spacing. Unit: a) Number of Hectares; b) Families served		a) Hectares	b) Families	a) Hectares	b) Families	a) Hectares	b) Families
		CARE	2,758	23,200	3,643	28,480	1,964	16,210
		CARITAS	1,091	12,201	897	12,192	1,344	21,350
		ADRA	1,100	7,990	17,837	8,003	15,100	8,000
		PRISMA	2,689	3,510	1,272	3,317	2,689	3,510
		TECHNOSERVE	800	360	1,210	933	1,000	550
		TOTAL	8,438	47,261	24,859	52,925	22,097	49,620

7. Hectares incorporated under new or rehabilitated irrigation systems	Definition: Hectares affected by one or more of the following: construction or rehabilitation of canals, reservoirs or wells Unit: a) Number of Hectares; b) Families served		a) Hectares	b) Families	a) Hectares	b) Families	a) Hectares	b) Families
		CARITAS	5,136	7,500	3,444	5,522	2,841	7,540
		ADRA	1,025	6,885	3,204	17,198	1625	6,500
		TOTAL	6,161	14,385	6,648	22,720	4,466	14,040
8. Kilometers of access roads rehabilitated	Definition: Rural roads * Includes new and rehabilitated Unit: a) Number of Kilometers; b) Families served		a) Kilometers	b) Families	a) Kilometers	b) Families	a) Kilometers	b) Families
		CARE	2,200	49,500	2,997	66,050	2,284	28,222
		CARITAS	1,135	14,159	952	18,909	755	24,690
		ADRA	1,140	6,075	1,482	33,589	810	12,960
		TOTAL	4,475	69,734	5,431	118,548	3,849	65,872
9. Number of marketing infrastructure facilities constructed	Definition: marketing and infrastructure facilities include: warehouses or packing, processing or marketing stalls. Unit: a) Number of facilities; b) Families served		a) Facilities	a) Families	a) Facilities	a) Families	a) Facilities	a) Families
		CARITAS	33	1,744	34	835	58	5,284
		ADRA	162	6,050	150	7,532	81	5,840
		TOTAL	195	7,794	184	8,367	139	11,124
10. Number of sanitary/health infrastructure works constructed or installed	Definition: Sanitary/health infrastructure works include: latrines, sewage systems, potable water systems, wells and health posts. Unit: a) Number of works; b) Families served	CARE latrines	a) Works 1,367	b) Families 1,367	a) Works 2,304	b) Families 2,304	a) Works 3,800	b) Families 3,800
		CARITAS latrines&public toilets	5,613	6,478	5,357	5,979	4,753	4,753
		- community faucets	25	3,474	38	3,202	49	2,380
		- domestic water connections	0	0	0	0	0	0
		- health posts	1	180	0	0	0	0
		-pharmacies	61	5,565	77	3,202	17	3,202
		ADRA latrines	2,838	2,838	5,605	5,605	1,490	1,490
		- water systems	20	3,000	17	1,889	0	0

Performance Indicator	Indicator Definition and Unit of Measurement	PVO	Targets 1999		Actual 1999		Targets 2000	
11. Temporary employment generated under Title II Food for Work programs	Definition: Number of families employed with food for work wages to improve their productive or socio-economic capacity. Unit: Number of families	CARE	49,500		66,050		28,222	
		CARITAS	48,905		58,888		58,709	
		ADRA	24,300		24,175		25,200	
		TOTAL	122,705		149,113		112,131	
12. Value of microcredit loan portfolio	Definition: Value of loans during the period made in cash and in-kind from PVOs or through rotating funds established by PVOs, etc. Unit: US\$	CARE	739,952		879,864		1,191,300	
		PRISMA	2,857,658		2,465,866		5,335,507	
		CRS	559,300		507,926		0	
		TOTAL	4,156,910		3,853,656		6,526,807	
13. Number of loans	Definition: Number of loans made from the various sources of microcredit from PVO sources. Unit: a) Total number; b) Loans to women		a) Total	b) Women	a) Total	b) Women	a) Total	b) Women
		CARE	2,966	2,076	2,984	2,089	3,971	2,780
		PRISMA	16,738	8,327	17,731	10,024	38,241	21,033
		CRS	3,850	3,272	4,207	3,492	--	--
		TOTAL	23,554	13,675	24,922	15,605	42,212	23,813
14. Delinquency Rates	Definition: Percent of loans made from various PVO sources that have not been repaid within 90 days beyond due dates, i.e. delinquent for more than 90 days. Payments past due as a percent of the total loans outstanding. Unit: Percent	CARE	5.0%		0.2%		5%	
		PRISMA	5.0%		9.7%		4.7%	
		CRS	3.0%		2.2%		5.0%	
15. Loan Default Rates	Definition: Total amount of loans past due one year or more as a percentage of the total unpaid loan balance. Unit: Percent	CARE	5.0%		0%		5%	
		PRISMA	1.5%		0.91%		4.0%	
		CRS	--		--		--	
Comments/Notes: N/m: Not measured yet. (1*): The CS does not collect data for this indicator.								

Strategic Objective No. 1: Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes

SO#1 made demonstrable progress this year promoting debate and citizen participation for the April 2000 general elections. Given that the results of the elections cannot be measured at this time, the SO Team is including this new indicator (for this reporting year only) to reflect the achievements obtained by the promotion of debate between candidates and the electorate on key democracy issues.

Performance Data Table

Performance Data Table			
Objective Name: 1			
Objective ID: 527-001-01			
Approved: 04/30/96		Country/Organization: USAID Peru	
Result Name: IR 1.4 Citizens Better Prepared to Exercise their Rights and Responsibilities			
Indicator: 1.5 Number of debates held among the Peruvian electorate and with candidates on the key USAID-identified democracy issues* (from PARTICIPE)			
Unit of Measure: Number	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: PARTICIPE sub-activities reports	1998 (B)	NA	0
Indicator/Description: In the absence of data on valid votes for the first indicator, data for this project-level indicator are provided to show USAID support for citizen participation in the current electoral process. The definition of the indicator is the following: A debate is defined as a group of 30 or more people with diverse viewpoints who are gathered together in an open forum to discuss issues related to key democracy issues*; the group should include as many participants as possible of the following types: private citizens, private sector and NGO representatives, the media, public officials, candidates, legal and other experts, and university professors. Coverage by the media will ensure that debate reaches the broadest possible numbers of citizens. * Key issues relate to decentralization, democratic institutionality (judicial reform, etc.) and political participation of all citizens. Unit: number	1999	5	28
	2000	600	
	2001		NA
Comments: While only 28 events of this type were sponsored in 1999, over 500 are planned for the first quarter of 2000 alone. This period, of course, corresponds to the immediate pre-electoral period to the April general elections and thus is a time when debates will be at an apex. In 1999, "debates" included Transparencia seminars with journalists, media directors and political pollsters, among others; a SER press conference on its work and themes of inclusion/exclusion in the electoral process; Promujer fora on women's political participation and the quota law; and 18 Foro Nacional/Internacional sessions on democracy and youth leadership, involving over 2,000 youth. In early 2000, a series of television programs on women's political participation will reach an estimated 50,000 viewers per showing, and 480 provincial television programs will stimulate discussions on democracy themes reaching nearly an estimated one million viewers.			

Special Objective No. 5: Reduced Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas of Peru (For LAC/SAM)

USAID's Special Objective (SpO) of ***Reduced Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas of Peru***, is an integral part of a long-term integrated counter-narcotics strategy that has two critical elements: (1) interdiction and law enforcement to disrupt narcotics trafficking and lower the farm-gate price of coca leaf; and (2) alternative development interventions aiming at restoring authority of participating local governments and promoting voluntary participation of farmers to engage in licit and sustainable economic activities leading to reduced coca leaf and cocaine production.

The SpO is expected to be accomplished by achieving the following two Intermediate Results (IR): **(1) *Increased Commitment to Reduce Hectares Devoted to Coca Production Voluntarily*** through implementation of the USAID Alternative Development Program (ADP) in selected coca-producing areas of Peru. The ADP interventions have been designed to achieve the following results: **(a)** Increased Growth of Licit Economic Activities; **(b)** Increased Availability and Access to Basic Services by the Target Population; **(c)** Increased Public Participation in Local Decision-making; and **(d)** Increased Awareness of Social and Ecological Damage Caused by Drug Production and Use. The other IR needed to achieve the Special Objective, **(2) *Sustained Law Enforcement and Interdiction***, is the responsibility of the Government of Peru (GoP) and other U.S. Government agencies and is not within USAID's management control.

The Performance Monitoring Plan for the Alternative Development Program includes a series of performance indicators to monitor expected progress and results of ADP interventions, as well as to document achievement of the Special Objective. Overall, ADP progress and success toward achieving the Special Objective of reducing illicit coca production in targeted areas of Peru is being measured by the net reductions in coca cultivation areas and coca leaf production, as well as achievement of the above-mentioned ADP results.

The performance indicators to measure progress and achievement of the IR related to increased community commitment to voluntarily reduce coca production, are: (1) ***Number of hectares devoted to coca cultivation in Peru***; and (2) ***Production of coca leaf in Peru***. These indicators are intended to demonstrate that, on an annual basis, the U.S. Government counternarcotics strategy that combines alternative development with law enforcement and interdiction actually results in a net reduction of coca production for illicit purposes. Although the ADP focus on only six of the 11 coca-growing areas identified by the GoP, data for these indicators are collected at the national level, showing also the effects of the nation-wide law enforcement and interdiction activities. Therefore, the Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) of the U.S. Embassy to Peru is responsible for gathering the data required to set baseline levels and annual coca reduction targets for the ADP, and document progress in achieving them through these two performance indicators. To complement these data and measure the effectiveness of sustained law enforcement and interdiction, monthly or quarterly coca leaf prices in the working areas are also being collected and documented by the regular ADP monitoring system or through special studies.

Therefore, as reported by NAS annual progress reports, the attached tables document the annual reductions of coca, showing: (1) the annual number of hectares devoted to coca cultivation; and (2) the yearly production of coca leaf in Metric Tons, both since the ADP inception and analyzed by each coca-producing area under the ADP.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru					
Objective ID: 527-005-01					
Approved: 4/30/96			Country/Organization: USAID Peru		
Result Name: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru					
Indicator: Hectares devoted to coca production in Peru (analyzed by valleys)					
Unit of Measure: Number of hectares			Year	Planned	Actual
Source: USG: CNC & NAS reports; GOP:CORAH			1995		115,000
Indicator/Description: Hectares cultivated (not abandoned). Includes licit and illicit coca production.			1997	92,700	69,000
			1998	90,200	51,000
			1999	40,800*	38,700
			2000	32,640*	NA
Comments: Priority Valleys: 1995 1998 1999 Central Huallaga 6,500 1,100 1,000 Upper Huallaga(**) 33,700 21,000 15,200 Aguaytia 19,600 4,800 900 Pichis-Palcazu 7,100 1,300 1,000 Apurimac 21,000 9,000 8,100 Other Areas(***) 27,100 13,800 12,500 TOTAL 115,000 51,000 38,700			2001	26,112*	NA
			2002	20,890 *	NA
			2003 (T)	16,712*	NA
			(*) As reported in the last R4, since original 2001 targets were already met in 1998, revised targets for the period 1999-2003 are included. Revised annual targets conforms with latest CNC/NAS estimates of 20% annual reduction, including involuntary coca eradication.		
			According to CNC report, (**) Upper Huallaga includes the areas of Tocache-Uchiza, Leoncio Prado and Monzón; while (***) Other Areas include Lower Huallaga, Cuzco and other minor coca-producing areas.		

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru					
Objective ID: 527-005-01					
Approved: 4/30/96			Country/Organization: USAID Peru		
Result Name: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru					
Indicator: Coca leaf production in Peru (analyzed by valleys)					
Unit of Measure: Number of metric tons (M.T.)			Year	Planned	Actual
Source: USG: CNC & NAS reports; GOP:CORAH			1995 (B)		183,600
Indicator/Description: Productivity per hectare (Ha) times number of hectares cultivated times number of harvests. Includes licit and illicit coca production.			1997	171,495	130,600
			1998	166,870	95,600
			1999	76,704*	69,200
			2000	61,363*	NA
			2001	49,091*	NA
Comments: Production Levels (M.T.)			2002	39,273*	
			2003(T)	31,419*	
Priority Valleys:					
Central Huallaga	1995	1998	1999		
	10,400	1,800	1,300		
Upper Huallaga(*)	60,700	44,100	31,100		
Aguaytia	30,300	8,200	900		
Pichis-Palcazu	14,900	2,700	2,100		
Apurimac	37,200	24,300	21,100		
Other Areas(**)	30,100	14,500	12,700		
TOTAL	183,600	95,600	69,200		
(*) As reported in the last R4, since original 2001 targets were already met in 1998, revised targets for the period 1999-2003 are included.					
Assumptions for achieving targets are as follows: (a) Productivity: Country average of 1.88 metric tons per hectare (1997-2001); and (b) Investment: \$63.6 million (1995-1999), plus \$42 million in 2000, and \$25 million per year (2001-2003).					
According to CNC report (**) Upper Huallaga includes the following areas: a) Tocache-Uchiza, b) Leoncio Prado, and c) Monzon; and (***) Other areas include: a) Lower Huallaga, b) Cusco and c) other minor coca-producing areas.					